

THE  
HONGKONG  
WEEKLY.

ILLUSTRATED.

# The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

Don't Forget

TO ORDER THE

'OVERLAND  
CHINA MAIL

BEFORE GOING HOME.

No. 13,761.

號七十月五年七零百九千一英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1907.

日六初月四年未丁

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month.

## Intimations.

### THORNE'S OLD VAT



This VAT was started by the late Robert Thorne of Greenock and has been sold as No. 1 since 1831.

### SCOTCH WHISKY.

PER DOZEN \$14.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG, CHINA AND MANILA.

A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.

Hongkong, May 1, 1907.



IT is hereby notified that, on and after SATURDAY, the 18th instant, a CONSTANT SUPPLY of WATER will be TURNED ON in the Rider Main Districts.

W. CHATHAM.

Public Works Department, Hongkong, May 16, 1907.

HONGKONG & CHINA GAS CO., LD.

ALL ACCOUNTS and RECEIPTS issued by the above Company from the 1st JUNE Next will bear this EMBOSSED STAMP.



Without such Stamp no receipt or account will be authentic.

GEORGE CURRY, Local Secretary.

Hongkong, May 16, 1907.

## 'MACKIE'S WHITE HORSE CELLAR'

THE BEST AND OLDEST WHISKY IN SCOTLAND.

CITY ANALYST'S LABORATORY,  
138, BATH STREET,  
GLASGOW, 21st JANUARY, 1907.

## MONTHLY REPORT ON MACKIE'S 'WHITE HORSE CELLAR' BLEND OF SCOTCH WHISKY.

I Hereby certify that I have taken samples of every vatting of MACKIE'S 'WHITE HORSE CELLAR' BLEND OF SCOTCH WHISKY used in bottling during the month of December, and the results of my analyses indicate that it conforms to the standard for Pot Still Scotch Whisky set up in the London case. I am also of opinion that it is an old Whisky of excellent quality and flavour which has been well matured in wood.

JOHN CLARK, PH. D.F.C.S., F.I.C.,  
Public Analyst for the City of Glasgow,  
and the Counties of Lanark and Renfrew, &c.

EVERY JUDGE OF WHISKY WILL CONFIRM THIS.

Price \$13 PER DOZEN.

Free Samples supplied on application to the

SOLE AGENTS:

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

## Business Notices.

### W. S. BAILEY & CO. ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS.

WORKS: KOWLOON BAY. OFFICES & STORES: No. 20, CONNAUGHT ROAD.

### HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

#### Hongkong-Canton Line.

s.s. HONAM, 2,363 tons, Captain H. D. Jones.  
s.s. POWAN, 2,338 tons, Captain W. A. Valcutt.  
s.s. FATSIAN, 2,250 tons, Captain C. Lloyd.  
s.s. KINSHAN, 1,996 tons, Captain B. Brander.  
s.s. KUNSHAN, 1,998 tons, Captain W. D. Thomas.

Departures from Hongkong to Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sunday Excepted), 10 p.m. (Sunday Excepted).

Departures from Canton to Hongkong daily at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Sunday excepted).

The S.S. POWAN will leave Hongkong every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 p.m. from Queen Street Wharf West, returning from Canton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5.30 p.m.

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG-CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

#### Hongkong-Macao Line.

s.s. SUI-TAI, 1,651 tons, Captain E. H. Granger.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 7.30 a.m. from Douglas Wharf and at 2 p.m. from the Company's Wharf. On Sundays Special Cheap Excursions, leaving Hongkong at 9 a.m. from Douglas Wharf and from Macao at 5 p.m.

The Company also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wharf.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.

#### Canton-Macao Line.

s.s. LUNGSHAN, 2,19 tons, Captain T. Hamlin.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7.30 a.m.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7.30 a.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K. & C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDU-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

#### Canton-Wuchow Line.

s.s. BAINAM, 698 tons, Captain J. Wilcox.

s.s. NANNING, 569 tons, Captain A. McKinnon (at Dock).

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 a.m. and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about five days. These vessels have Superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

Horri Mansions, (First Floor), opposite the Hongkong Hotel.

Or of BUTTERFIELD AND SWIRE.

Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## Business Notices.

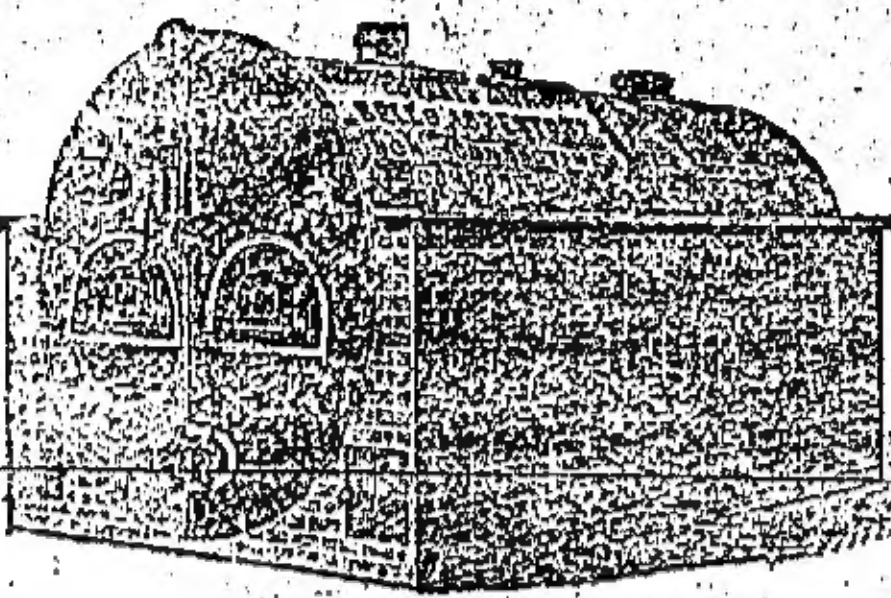
### BELL'S ASBESTOS EASTERN AGENCY, LIMITED

(SOLE AGENTS FOR BELL'S ASBESTOS CO., LTD., LONDON).

SAVE FUEL BY COVERING YOUR BOILERS AND STEAMPIPES

WITH

BELL'S ASBESTOS NON-CONDUCTING COMPOSITION.



ESTIMATES GIVEN

FOR WORK FINISHED COMPLETE.

OR SUPPLIED IN

Bags of 1 cwt. each.

Office: 6, DES VOEUX ROAD

### LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

SPECIAL VALUE

### ZEPHYR PRINT SHIRTS

BEST QUALITY. FAST COLOURS.

\$19.50 HALF DOZEN.

COLOURED FLANNEL SHIRTS WITH COLLARS TO MATCH

WASHING TIES, etc.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. 2040

### THE HONGKONG HOTEL

UNRIVALLED FOR COMFORT AND CUISINE.

THOROUGHLY UP TO DATE WITH EVERY MODERN LUXURY

MODERATE TERMS AND NO EXTRAS.

H. HAYNES, Manager.

### OCCIDENTAL HOTEL

A QUIET, COMFORTABLE, COOL AND WELL-FURNISHED HOTEL for

RESIDENTS and TOURISTS.

ELECTRIC LIGHT and FANS THROUGHOUT.

Bathroom attached to each Room. Cuisine under direct European Supervision.

Terms Very Moderate.

For Special Terms for Families and Monthly Boarders.

Apply to E. G. JORDAN, Manager.

### BALTIMORE HOTEL

HONGKONG.

MANAGED ON AMERICAN PLAN.

Being in the business center of the town is the FAVOURITE HOTEL with visitors from Manila.

Terms Moderate.

TABLE UNDER DIRECT EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.

Special Terms for Families and Parties.

Apply to E. G. JORDAN, Manager.

Hongkong, March 7, 1907.

### REMINGTON

TYPEWRITERS

WITH ALL REQUISITES.

SIEMSEN & CO.

SOLE AGENTS.

Hongkong, March 2, 1906

### MEE CHEUNG

ART PHOTOGRAPHER.

ICE HOUSE STREET AND HONGKONG HOTEL CORRIDORS.

EXCELLENT VIEWS OF

H.E. Sir MATTHEW NATHAN'S FAREWELL

(COPYRIGHT).

AMATEUR DEPARTMENT.

Hongkong, April 2, 1907.

### PATELL & CO.,

SHAMEEN, CANTON.

GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

DEALERS IN

WINE and SPIRITS.

Export & Import Merchants,

AND

Commission Agents.

A. LING & Co.,

FURNITURE STORE

HAVE THIS DAY

REMOVED TO

No. 10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

(Kowloon and Kowloon)

Hongkong, February 1, 1907.

### CHEONG SWING.

JEWELLERS & EXPORTERS

DEALERS IN

VALUABLE CHINESE JADE

STONE.

GOLD-MOUNTED WARES

OF ALL KINDS.

Prices Very Moderate.

No. 392, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

Hongkong, March 18, 1907.

680

## Business Notices.

### GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

### PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net, \$4.50 per Cask, ex Factory.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net, \$2.70 per Bag, ex Factory.

Shewan, Tomes & Co.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

215

### FAIRALL & CO.

7 & 9, Pedder Street.

NEWEST MODELS

LINEN and MUSLIN EMBROIDERED GOWNS,  
ALLOVER EMBROIDERIES.

MUSLIN UNDERSKIRTS.

SUMMER SINGLET.

BELTS, HOSIERY, etc.

DUTCH CIGARS

in Boxes of 50.

MOST ENJOYABLE SMOKES FOR DAMP SEASON.

MANILA CIGARS

IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

Badminton Smoking Mixture.

Warden Smoking Mixture. Imperial Cigarettes.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

### GRAND OPENING

OF THE

ARTS EXHIBITION.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.

UNDER the auspices of the CANTON

NAM KEUNG PUBLIC COLLEGE, there

will be OPENED to the PUBLIC at 31,

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, (three doors

above Supreme Court), on WEDNESDAY,

16th May, 1907, a Grand Exhibition of

acquire ART TREASURES, comprising

Paintings, Sculptures, Carvings, Tapestries,

Artistic Marble and Bronze Busts and

Statuary, Ancient Armour and Implements

of War, French and Venetian Wares,

beautiful articles of Decorative Furniture

including a Bedroom Suite in Crystal and

handsome Roman Chair from the Vatican.

Rare 'China', Bric-a-brac, Bronzes, and

other specimens of Art collected by con-

noisseurs in Arts from any part of the

world to the order of the exhibitors.

A Nominal Fee of FIFTY CENTS will

be charged for admission, the net proceeds

of which will be devoted to the educational

funds of the Canton Nam Keung Public

College.

Doors Opened 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., 2 to

5 p.m., 7 to 10 p.m.

Tickets may be had at Entrance.

T. H. TAI,

Manager.

Hongkong, May 13, 1907.

866

### SEE WOO

TAILOR, DRAPER AND

OUTFITTER

HAS REMOVED to new premises, 14,

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, January 26, 1907.

116

### FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that

FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will

be CLOSED for the Transference of Public

Business on MONDAY, the 20th May,

'WHITE MONDAY'.

By Order, A. H. LOWE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, May 16, 1907.

875

### NOTICE.

THE Undersigned hereby gives notice

that he has SOLD the Goodwill and

Stock-in-Trade of the Business of Barber

and Hairdresser under the style of YAU

FOON at No. 24, Wyndham Street, to

LEE YEE and LEE YAM, and he will

not be responsible for any future debts

contracted under the firm name.

LO YAU FOON.

Hongkong, May 16, 1907.

874

### STRAND HOTEL,

TSINGTAU.

TELEG. ADR.: 'STRANDHOTEL' Codes A.B.C.

Gen. Expr.

OPEN FROM

1st of May, till End of October.

MODERATE PRICES.

CONCERTS TWICE A WEEK ON THE BEACH.

LAWN TENNIS.

EXCELLENT CUISINE and WINES.

For Terms, apply to

F. OSTROW, Manager.

Hongkong, March 27, 1907.

70

### CARLTON HOUSE HOTELS,

No. 8 and 10, Ice House Road.

EXCELLENT FURNISHED ROOMS.

COMFORT OF RESIDENTS AND THE CUISINE, A SPECIALTY.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

THE MANAGER.

### JUST LANDED.

### SPARKLING DEVONSHIRE CHAMPAGNE CIDER.

FOR BUSINESS and SALUBRITY PREFERRED TO

CHAMPAGNE.

Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co.,

Wine and Spirit Merchants,  
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.



## Intimations.

**G. FALCONER & Co.,**  
WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS.  
HOTEL MANSIONS.

NEW SELECTIONS OF  
DIAMOND JEWELLERY AND ENGLISH SILVER WARE,  
HIGH-CLASS GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.  
LARGE SELECTION OF PRESENTATION PLATE, CUPS, BOWLS, ETC.  
G. FALCONER & Co. ARE AGENTS FOR ROSS'S FAMOUS TELESCOPES AND  
BINOCULARS, LORD KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,  
ADMIRALTY CHARTS AND BOOKS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE EMPIRE TYPEWRITER.

**M. MUMEYA,**

JAPANESE ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER.  
ENLARGEMENTS ON BROMIDE PAPER  
AND FINISHED IN CRAYON.  
ALL KINDS OF WORK DONE FOR AMATEURS.  
8, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

**mitsui BUSSAN KAISHA**  
(MITSUI & CO.)

IMPORT EXPORT & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

HONGKONG BRANCH—FARMER'S BUILDINGS, 108 HONG STREET.  
M. KOBAYASHI, MANAGER.  
HEAD OFFICE—No. 1, SUZUGAOCHI, TOKYO.

## OTHER BRANCHES:

Landed: New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon, Singapore,  
Batavia, Surabaya, Manila, Canton, Swatow, Amoy, Foochow, Ningbo,  
Shanghai, Hankow, Chongking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Tairen, Antung, Seoul,  
Chungking, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Kure, Matsuyama, Moji,  
Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nagasaki, Kuchino, Sasebo, Miike, Hakodate, Sapporo,  
Tsuji, Tainan, etc., etc.

TELEGRAMS: MITSUI, (A.R.C. and A.I. CODES).

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy, Mint and Armies,  
the State Railways, Principal Railway Companies, Industrial Works, and Home  
and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.  
SOLE AGENTS for the famous Mitsui, Tanaka, and Ida Coal Mines,  
Obayashi, Sasebo, Tachikawa, Yoshio, Yuzokura, and other Coals.  
IMPORTERS and EXPORTERS of Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Cotton Piece Goods, Copper,  
Silver, Tin, Lead, and other Metals, Railway Materials—Acids, Camphor, Flour,  
Cereals, Manure, Rice, Opium, Isinglass, Mushrooms, Sugar, Wax, Vermicelli,  
Sulphur, Hemp, Beer, Cement, Cigarettes, Matches, Paper, Hides, Leather, Belts,  
Tea, and other Timber, etc.  
Hongkong, April 11, 1907.

**TYPEWRITERS! TYPEWRITERS!!**

Typewriters repaired, cleaned,  
overhauled, and broken parts  
duplicated under expert  
supervision.

Old Machines Renovated. Terms Very Moderate.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

**BICYCLES**

FOR SALE, REPAIR, EXCHANGE AND HIRE.  
THE DRAGON CYCLE CO.,  
11, D'ARVILLE STREET.

Hongkong, February 18, 1907.

**THERE IS NO DOUBT  
THAT**

where Eno's 'Fruit Salt' has been taken to the earliest stages  
of a disease it has innumerable instances prevented a serious  
illness. The effect of

**ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'**

upon any disordered, sleepless, or feverish condition is simply  
marvellous and unsurpassed. In fact it

**IS  
NATURE'S OWN REMEDY**

CAUTION.—Examine the capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'.  
where you have the identical form of fruit salt—IMITATION.  
Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, S.W.  
Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.  
Sold by Chemists and stores everywhere.

**True Economy.**

It is true Economy to use  
Van Houten's Cocoa.  
No other cocoa goes so far,  
No other cocoa is so delicious.

"A perfect beverage, combining Strength, Purity,  
and Solubility."—Medical Annual.  
"Refreshes and fortifies the system."—Court Journal.

**van Houten's Cocoa**

Best & Goes Farthest.

## Intimations.

**mitsui BISHI GOSHI KWAISHA**

(MITSUI-BISHI CO.)

**COAL DEPARTMENT**

MARUNO-UCHI, TOKYO.

CABLE ADDRESS: 'IWASAKI'

Which applies to all Branch Offices.

A1, ABO 6th Edition, Western Union

Codes used.

All Letters Addressed to:

MANAGER, MITSUI BISHI CO.,

with name of place under.

BRANCH OFFICES:

NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBÉ, KANAGAWA,

SHANGHAI, HONGKONG AND HANKOW.

AGENCIES:

YOKOHAMA: M. ASADA, Esq.,

OHMIYAMA: Messrs. OHSUGA & Co.

MANILA: Messrs. MACDONALD & Co.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of Takasima,

Ochi, Shimizu, Namsaka and Kami-

Yamada Collieries and also Hojo Colliery,

which will shortly be ready to produce on a

large scale the best Buzen Coal.

The Head and Branch Offices and the

Agencies of the Company will receive any

order for Coals produced from the above

Collieries.

T. MATSUKI, Manager, Hongkong,

No. 2, PRINCE STREET.

Hongkong, April 26, 1907.

810

STUDY IN YOUR

SPARE TIME

and prepare yourself for better pay

in a technical position. The INTER-

NATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE

SCHOOLS, of Scranton, offer thorough

instruction in over 200 courses. If

you want to qualify for promotion or

prepare for other more profitable

occupation write as fully, telling just

what work you want to prepare for.

We will send full particulars by return

mail and can start you to work with-

out delay. We teach NAVIGATION,

CIVIL, ELECTRICAL, and ME-

CHANICAL ENGINEERING, RE-

FRIGERATION, BOOK-KEEPING,

etc.

Write TO-DAY to

GENERAL AGENCY, I.C.S.,

Box M, 429, MANILA.

Hongkong, May 7, 1907.

810

BANK HOLIDAY.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be

CLOSED for the Transaction of Public

Business on MONDAY, the 20th May,

'WHIT MONDAY.'

Hongkong, May 15, 1907.

829

NOTICE

WANTED A SURGEON for the S.S.

DAPHNE.

Apply at once to the

CHINA COMMERCIAL S.S. Co., Ltd.,

Hotel Mansions.

Hongkong, May 13, 1907.

857

SITUATION WANTED.

ENGINEER desires POSITION with

Firm in Hongkong, or Orient.

Young Man, Single, and with American

Experience. At Balmora Hotel after

April 21.

W. J. SYKES.

Hongkong, April 19, 1907.

718

WANTED.

A COMPRODOR, having business

connections throughout the South of

China and able to provide substantial

Security consisting of landed property in

Hongkong to the extent of 10% of the

annual turnover. Good remuneration to a

suitable man. First-Class references from a

Foreign Bank required. Apply by letter

only in the first instance to

DENNIS & BOWLEY.

Hongkong, April 4, 1907.

627

NOTICE

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK

CO., LTD.

MR. ROBERT MITCHELL has this

DAY ASSUMED CHARGE of the

Company as ACTING CHIEF MANAGER

during the absence on leave of Mr. W.

WILSON, or until further notice.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

H. P. WHITE,

Chairman.

Hongkong, May 9, 1907.

836

CARMICHAEL AND

CLARKE.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND

SHIPBUILDERS.

SURVEYORS AND CONTRACTORS.

REPAIRS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

TELEGRAMS: 'CARMICHAEL', HONGKONG.

At R. C. Code, 4th Edition.

A. I. Code.

Elaborate Standard Code.

TELEPHONE: 822.

16

## SANITATION IN

## HONGKONG.

Historical Review by Mr  
Hooper.

(Continued from Page 5.)

Government. In consequence of a 'com-

munication from the Governor to the

Chamber of Commerce asking whether

the Chamber adhered to Mr. J. J.

Keswick's views in favour of an official

majority, as expressed by him while

Chairman of the Chamber, or of the

more recent views expressed by Mr

Whitehead, the Chamber's representa-

tive in the Legislative Council, the

views were unanimously opposed to those

of Mr Keswick, that body decided to refer

the matter to the public in order that they

might submit the opinion of the community

on the matter to His Excellency the

Governor. Yesterday and to-day were

accordingly fixed as the days on which the

ballot should take place. The voting took

place at the City Hall. Two ballot

boxes were placed in the Chamber of

Commerce room, one labelled 'Official

majority' and the other 'Official

minority'. To each voter a small ticket

was given, and his name entered in a regis-

ter in the Legislative Council, the ticket

being placed behind a screen and dropped

into the box representing the view he

held. The franchise was extended

to all male British subjects over

the age of twenty-one, resident in the

Colony, those in the service of the Imperial

and Colonial Governments excepted. The

Committee who organized the ballot are

as follows:—Honourable C. P. Chater,

Honourable T. H. Whitehead, Messrs.

N. J. Rice, T. Jackson, A. McCosbie, and

J. J. Francis. Honourable Captain W.

C. H. Hastings and Mr. A. Coxon acted as

scrutineers of the ballot. Most of these

gentlemen were present during the pro-

cess of the voting. The voting took place

during the hours of 4.30 and 7.30 p.m.

Arrangements were made so that the

employees of the Dock Company at the

various docks should attend the polling

place in relays, and we understand a

similar arrangement was carried out with

regard to those employed at the Takapoo

Sugar Works and Messrs. Jardine, Math-

eson and Company's Sugar Refineries.

About an hour after the ballot was opened

to-day nearly 300 residents in all had

recorded their votes.

"The public ballot held for ascertaining

whether the public were in favour of

appointing the members of the Sanitary

Board with an official majority was, says

the CHINA MAIL of May 18, 1907, con-

cluded on Saturday and resulted in an

overwhelming majority for an official

majority, the small number of 31 voted in

favour of an unofficial majority. The

number of voters on the list was 365, but

fewer than that number had evidently

not voted, as only 332 tickets were found

in the boxes.

"In reply to a question in the Legislative

Council on 8th July, 1906, the Colonial

Secretary said: "That the constitution of

the Sanitary Board had been referred to

the Secretary of State and that he had

been informed of the result of the ballot."

By a Draft Bill entitled "The Sanitary

Board Ordinance of 1906" it was proposed

to reduce the official members of the Board

from 3 to 3 and the unofficials to not more

than 2.

Apparently the Bill was withdrawn and

notwithstanding that the Draft Bill had

been approved by the Secretary of State

after receiving the plebiscite he did not

approve of it because he had decided on

that point was never made public.

The next election for members of the

Dock took place on 18th December, 1899,

and the Government nominated 4 members

to the Medical Officer of Health in ad-

dition to the 2 members elected by the

Ratepayers.

In 1901 there was friction between the

Medical Officer of Health and the Secretary

of the Sanitary Board, and Dr. Clark

declined to be Head of the Department

and also to direct the Secretary.

Dr. Atkinson in a minute to the

Government stated he was a root to

the Medical Officer of Health directing the

Secretary but he added he (Atkinson) was

Head of the Department. The Government

in reply stated the Board was the

Head.

In 1901 an Ordinance was passed con-

stituting the laws relating to Public

Health, and enacted that the constitution



# J. & F. Martell's Cognac.

This Firm's Cognac, even the cheapest quality, is a rapid and trustworthy Restorative in cases of diseases, and its moderate use as an Article of Diet for adults is usually beneficial.

HOSPITALS USE IT IN PREFERENCE TO OTHER BRANDS.

## THE LEADING HOTELS STOCK IT.

Call for it and see that you get it.

ONE STAR, Per Case, ...	25
THREE STARS, " " " "	28
V.S.O.P., " " " "	49
V.V.S.O.P., " " " "	90

SOLE AGENTS:

H. PRICE & CO.,

11, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

TELEPHONE No. 13.

WM. POWELL,

LIMITED.

Gentlemen's  
Establishment.

HELMETS

PITE,  
CORK,  
RUBBER.

LARGE VARIETY OF  
SHAPES.

WM. POWELL, Ltd.,

28, QUEEN'S ROAD  
(Opposite Clock Tower).

WEEKLY NEWS  
FOR HOME

The Overland China Mail

Published to suit the Department

of each English and French

Mail Steamer to Europe.

FULL REPORTS

ARRIVE THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE  
(Commercial, Shipping, etc.)

The best paper for posting to friends at home.

\$17 per Annum (including Postage)

THE CHINA MAIL, Ltd.,  
8, Queen's Road Central.

PREACHING THE GOSPEL  
IN  
JAPAN AND TIBET.

By Prof. E. H. PARKER.

On sale at the "CHINA MAIL" Office,  
8, Queen's Road Central.

Price... .. \$1.00.

The  
SAVOY,

LIMITED.

SOFT WHITE

Tunic-

Shirts

Half Cuffs

\$16.80

HALF DOZEN.

THE SAVOY, Ltd.

13, QUEEN'S ROAD,

HONGKONG.

AN EASY WAY TO  
ACQUIRE

MONEY.

SEE THE

Limerick Competition

IN THE

HONGKONG WEEKLY.

ISSUED EVERY

Saturday Morning.

PRICE 20 CENTS.

SUBSCRIPTION:

Per Annum, \$7; Per half-  
year, \$4; Per quarter,  
\$2.25.

A HISTORY OF UNION  
CHURCH.

By Rev. G. H. BONDFIELD and  
DYER DALL, M.A.S.

Edited by Rev. C. H. HICKLING.

To be had at the "CHINA MAIL" Office,  
8, Queen's Road Central.

Price... .. \$1.00.

SECOND EDITION.

HISTORY OF THE CHURCHES OF  
INDIA, BURMA, SIAM, THE MALAY  
PENINSULA, CAMBODIA, ANJAM, THIBET,  
CHINA AND JAPAN.

Translated by EDWARD HARPER PARKER  
and  
Reprinted from THE CHINA REVIEW.

Price 50 Cents.

For Sale at the "CHINA MAIL" Office,  
8, Queen's Road Central.

## AGENTS:

LONDON: J. ALCOCK, 11 & 12, Clement's  
Lane, London E.C.3. E.O. CLARKE,  
80, G. STREET, 85, Gracechurch St.,  
E.C.3. G. STREET & CO., Ltd., 30, Corn-  
hill. GORDON & GORON, 15 St. Bride  
St., E.C.4. DATES, HENDY & CO., 21,  
Cannon Street, E.C.4. WILKS, Ltd., 151,  
Cannon Street, E.C.4. ROBERT WATSON,  
180, Fleet Street, E.C.4. MICHELL &  
CO., 10, Abchurch Lane, London E.C.4.  
D. J. HETTER & CO., 3, Whitechapel  
St., E.C.1. MATHER & CROFT, Ltd.,  
10, 11, 12, New Bridge St., E.C.4.  
MILNOR & CO., 23, Glasshouse St.,  
Regent St., W.

PARIS AND EUROPE: MAYNARD,  
FAVET & CO., 18 Rue de la Cour-  
Batoire, Paris. The Rev. Dr. HALL,  
n.d.s., 18 Rue Vincent, Paris.  
NEW YORK: THE OVERSEA-EMERALD  
Office, 22, West 22nd Street.  
SAN FRANCISCO AND AMERICAN PORTS  
generally: "SEAN & BLACK, San Fran-  
cisco.  
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW  
ZEALAND: GORDON & GORON, Mel-  
bourne and Sydney.

OSLON: W. M. SMITH & CO., THE  
APOTHECARIUS CO., Colombo.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.: KELLY &  
WALSH, Ltd., Singapore.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS: A. S. WAT-  
SON & CO., Manila.

CHINA: CANTON, PATEL & CO., Amoy,  
THE AMOY STORE, Foochow, BROOKETT  
& CO., Shanghai, KELLY & WALSH,  
Ltd., Yokohama, KELLY & WALSH,  
Ltd.,

THE CHINA MAIL, LTD.,  
8, Queen's Road Central.



A. S. WATSON  
& Co., Ltd.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

The Leading  
Whisky

THROUGHOUT THE EAST

FOR OVER

20 YEARS.

WATSON'S

VERY OLD LIQUEUR



BLEND

SCOTCH

WHISKY.

\$15.00...Per Case.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED,

ALEXANDRA

BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, April 27, 1907.

## MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.

### Auctions.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Japanese Curio-  
sities, &c., at Messrs Hughes & Hough's  
Sales Rooms.  
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Furni-  
ture, &c., at No. 2, Kinship Villas,  
Kowloon.

### Miscellaneous.

Goods per Kumming undelivered after 4  
p.m. on this date will be landed.

### General Memoranda.

MONDAY, May 20.—  
Exchange Banks Close.  
Goods per Kumming undelivered after this  
date at Noon will be subject to rent  
and landing charges.

TUESDAY, May 21.—  
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Japanese Curio-  
sities, &c., at Messrs Hughes & Hough's  
Sales Rooms.

WEDNESDAY, May 22.—  
10 a.m.—Auction of Sundry Naval and  
Victualling Stores, at H. M. Naval  
Yard.

5.15 p.m.—Meeting of Bowling Club,  
Ltd., in Club Premises.  
Transfer Books of Peak Tramways Co.,  
Ltd., close from this date to 31st May,  
1907.

Register of Shares of A. S. Watson &  
Co., Ltd., close from this date to 28th  
inst., inclusive.  
Goods per Ocean not cleared at 4 p.m.  
on this date subject to rent.

THURSDAY, May 23.—  
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Furni-  
ture, &c., at No. 11, Humphreys Avenue,  
Kowloon.  
Goods per Beniamin undelivered after  
this date subject to rent.

FRIDAY, May 24.—  
Goods per Beniamin undelivered after  
this date subject to rent.

## The China Mail

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1907.

### THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

YESTERDAY afternoon the eagerly awaited report of the Sanitary Commission was presented to the Legislative Council in accordance with the promise made by our late Governor, Sir Matthew Nathan, just prior to his departure. The community has, with reason, felt confident that the gentlemen who comprised the commission would leave no stone unturned in their endeavour to discover the elements which were rendering the work of the sanitary authorities largely ineffective, and, where it was operative, detrimental to the interests of the Colony. Even a cursory glance at the bulky volume of nearly 300 pages into which the record of portion of the labours of the Commissioners has been compressed will show that there has been no skimping of the work. The task so willingly entered upon by the Hon. Mr. Hewett, Messrs H. Humphreys, Shelton Hooper, Fung Wa Chun and Lau Chu Pak was one that none but public spirited men would undertake. It was inevitable that the investigation would prove most laborious and that it would be necessary to tread heavily on the corns of some of the persons interested. For all this there was to be no reward save the consciousness of public duty done. We feel sure we are voicing the sentiment of the whole community when we say that appreciation is felt in every quarter of the painstaking efforts of the Commissioners to shed light on the dark places of the sanitary administration and to expose the weak points of the law. When the Commission was first mentioned we expressed gratification at the reported decision of His Excellency to appoint no officials as Commissioners. This was in no way due to any distrust of the gentlemen who held Government appointments, but for other reasons which we made clear at the time. In a leading article on May 11, 1906, we said:—"It is as said to be the case, the Commission is to be composed of gentlemen who are not officially connected with the Government, considerably more confidence will be felt in the body by the general public. No doubt if officials were upon the Commission they would endeavour to do their duty conscientiously, but it would only be human nature for them to abstain from probing so deeply as would men who entered upon the investigation with entirely open minds. It may be anticipated that the inquiry will be of a most searching nature and that as a result of its recommendations many abuses will be swept away. The public service should feel particularly glad that an independent and impartial body is to carry out the investigation."

The views we expressed then are amply borne out by the report made public yesterday. It would have been impossible for any official in the departments concerned to have subscribed to the report. That is shown by the tenor of the minutes by the Colonial Secretary and the Director of Public Works. We must not be taken from this to be either wholeheartedly in accord with or opposed to the report. At this stage we content ourselves with saying that we have noticed many recommendations which we can thoroughly endorse. There are other points that we consider should be very carefully weighed before any decision is arrived at. It has taken the Commission the best part of twelve

months to arrive at its conclusions; obviously then they are not to be accepted or rejected "in globo" without cautious consideration. But the point we make is that the report may be taken as the deliberate expression of the opinion of the non-official section of the community. It is unanimous; it has not the weakening handicap of a minority report, which would assuredly have been attached had any officials been upon the Commission. It must be taken as the thoughtful and deliberate expression of opinion of five gentlemen carefully selected by the late Governor for their special fitness to carry out the necessary investigations and make a report for his guidance. These gentlemen have unanimously decided that certain alterations should be made in the laws and that the method of administration should be radically altered.

The Colonial Secretary and the Director of Public Works in their minutes oppose the suggested reorganisation of the Sanitary Department, but each admits more or less that some change is necessary. It is too soon yet to declare whether in this particular respect the lead of the Commission or the officials should be followed. The evidence upon which they base their differing conclusions must first be carefully studied. But possibly there is a happy mean, a compromise which will secure increased efficiency without giving rise to harmful friction. The report of the Commission will at all events form the basis upon which we trust and believe the Government will be able to build truly and well. Whether the scheme propounded by the Commission is adopted in its entirety or not the Commission may rest satisfied that the public knows their work has been faithfully and conscientiously done and that the position of house owners and holders in Hongkong will be materially improved as a result of their recommendations. We will return later to the subject.

Another exemplification of the soundness of the seasoned advice to "feed the brute" was given during the sitting of the Sanitary Commission. One Young Pun, an egg dealer, was being examined, and in the course of questioning he was asked why he gave eggs to an Inspector when he demanded them. "Well," replied Young, "you see he is an Inspector, and the neighbourhood says you must give more or less to the Inspector to eat. If you don't he will make trouble."

There is evidently no deep and abiding love between the Tientsin papers. Witness the following from the China Critic of May 7.—The morning yellow sheet, under the autocratic sway of its general manager—the Editor having admittedly nothing to say as to what goes in or does not go into the paper—has started another crusade against the houses in the Rue du Chemin de Fer, and again manages to bring in the name of the Jesuits very unnecessarily. We should have thought that one expensive lesson would have been enough for it; although it has not as yet profited by Judge Bourne's sensible suggestion that an apology should be inserted in its columns. Then again this rampant sheet has denounced lotteries, betting &c., in connection with the races, but to be consistent it should refuse the Race Club advertisements, which we, however, note it has not done so far. We presume the monetary support it receives from the Chinese local authorities will keep it going in its present attitude for some time longer.

## BY TELEGRAPH. BY TELEGRAPH.

### THE BRIBERY CRUSADE.

#### A Governor Exonerated.

(From Our Correspondent.)

PEKING, May 17.

It is reported that the cashiered Governor of Heilungkiang, Tuan Chih-kuei, charged with giving a bribe to Prince Ching, has been exonerated.

#### Railway Chief Suspended.

PEKING, May 17.

Tan-kiang, Chief of the Peking-Hankow railway has been ordered to vacate his post and remain at home to await impeachment on the grounds of receiving bribes from a foreign firm.

#### A Censor Cashiered.

PEKING, May 17.

Censor Chao-chi-ling, who impeached Prince Ching and others, has been cashiered, his defence not holding good.

#### Future Impeachments.

PEKING, May 17.

An Edict dealing with the recent impeachments orders that all future memorials of officials against officials must be accompanied by legal proofs.

#### DR WYNDHAM'S CASE.

#### Adjourned for One Month.

The further hearing of the claim for \$1,000 damages for breach of contract, proffered against Dr T. L. Wyndham by the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company was this morning adjourned for one month. Mr O. D. Thomson (appearing for the defendant) stated that the Doctor was at Singapore and he was expecting a telegram from him when he left for Hongkong. It would be a matter of a couple of months. Mr C. F. Dixon (representing plaintiff) objected to an adjournment for two months.

The Puisne Judge (His Honour Mr A. G. WISE) granted an adjournment for one month, remarking that Mr Thomson could get into communication with his client by letter.

Mr Thomson—He may have to go to other places before getting here and he does not know how long he will be away.

The Puisne Judge—It does not matter what he does not know. It is what I know.

#### LOCAL AND COAST NEWS.

The Chinese Government has instructed H.E. Li Sheng-to to borrow another 10,000,000 francs from a Belgian Syndicate for the use of the Hunan Railway.

There were 346 European and 152 Chinese visitors to the City Hall Library, and 192 European and 2,644 Chinese visitors to the Museum during the week ended May 12th.

As the result of the joint investigation made by Prince Chin and Grand Secretary Sun Chia-nai in connection with the bribery scandal, Prince Tsai Chen, son of Prince Ching, is to be reprimanded, but no positive proof was forthcoming so far as Prince Ching is concerned.

We understand the first of the Volunteer Promenade Concerts for the summer season will be held on Saturday, May 25. The Programme is an exceptionally good one and with fine weather the coming concert promises to be as good if not better than those of the past.

#### New Territory Mine.

Mining operations in the New Territory resumed in the prospecting stage, says Sir Maxwell Nathan in his report for 1906, but the discovery of iron ore, which competent engineers report to be present in large quantities, led the promoters to apply for the mining lease of a square mile of territory in the Shih Tin District. This was granted by the Government to Sir Paul Chater, Kt., C.M.G., on the 21st January, 1907. Analysis shows that the ore is composed of magnetite iron ranging from 53% to 60% metal, entirely free from phosphorus or sulphur, and therefore the very best ore for the manufacture of steel. Japanese buyers are in treaty for the purchase of the ore but the Company recently formed by Sir Paul Chater desires if possible to establish smelting works in the Colony, and are now negotiating with English iron masters on the subject.

#### RHEUMATISM MAKES LIFE MISERABLE.

A happy home is the most valuable possession that is within the reach of mankind, but you cannot enjoy its comforts if you are suffering from rheumatism. You throw aside business cares when you enter your home and feel can be relieved from these rheumatic pains also by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. One application will give you relief and its continued use for a short time will bring about a permanent cure. For sale by all chemists and storekeepers.

### SITUATION IN INDIA.

#### Gravity Recognised.

LONDON, May 16.

The Rt. Hon. R. B. Haldane, Secretary for War, speaking in London, stated it was an undisputed fact that the situation in India had caused the Government great anxiety but he warned his hearers not to attach exaggerated importance to the occurrences at present taking place.

Should necessity arise to arm the troops in India, he continued, it would be found that the Crown was as strong there, if not stronger than it was fifty years ago.

#### DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

#### American Consul at Shanghai.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SHANGHAI, May 16.

Mr J. L. Rodgers, American Consul-General here, is to leave to-morrow, to take up a post in Havana.

[Mr Rodgers arrived in Shanghai in 1905.—Ed. C.M.]

#### Chinese Minister in London.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SHANGHAI, May 16.

No successor to Wang Ta Hsi (late Chinese Minister in London) has yet been appointed.

#### JAPAN AND COREA.

#### Controlling Korean Army.

(From Our Correspondent)

TOKYO, May 16.

It is reported that the Japanese Government has decided to dispatch military officers to Korea for the special purpose of assuming control of the native army.

The decision will cause great excitement at Seoul, where the situation is unsettled.

[REUTERS SERVICE.]

#### THE CHINESE MINISTER.

LONDON, May 16.

The Chinese Minister has left London for Peking.

#### AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

LONDON, May 16.

The Austrian elections, conducted for the first time on the basis of universal suffrage, are noteworthy on account of the successes of the Socialists and the defeat of Pangermans.

#### PRINCE FUSHIMI.

LONDON, May 16.

Baron Kusunoki has given a banquet and reception in honour of the Prince, which were among the most notable functions of the season.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught were present. Prince Fushimi has received the doctorate of laws degree at Cambridge where he received a great ovation, and lunched in the Senate House.

The University of Oxford will confer the Doctorate of Civil Law on the Prince, on the 21st inst.

#### THE NEWMARKET STAKES.

LONDON, May 15.

1. Acclaim.
2. Linnere.
3. Eastern.

#### THE CROWN PRINCE OF SPAIN.

LONDON, May 15.

Prince Arthur of Connaught will represent the King at the christening of the Crown Prince.

#### THE KING.

LONDON, May 15.

King Edward will spend Whitecliffe at Lord Curzon's new seat, Regatta Priory.

#### MINERS' STRIKE ON THE RAND.

LONDON, May 15.

The strike of the white labourers on the Rand is not making much progress, a large proportion of the men refusing to join the strike.







## THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

## Bad Administration.

In yesterday's issue we gave extracts from the Report issued by the Commission appointed to inquire into the Administration of the Sanitary and Building Regulations, and we will now from time to time give extracts dealing with various questions.

On the subject of Administration the Commission report:

Turning now to the terms of the Commission, the Commissioners in the first place would state that their inquiries into the working of the Ordinance all point to the conclusion, viz., that the Administration of the Sanitary and Building Regulations as carried out under the existing Ordinance is most unsatisfactory, both in the Administration and in many of its regulations.

In order to fully explain what appears to be the drawbacks in the regulations and the failure in administration, the Commissioners have decided to deal in detail with certain sections of the Ordinance, pointing out where hardship exists, the cause for complaint, and the resultant injury done to property and consequently the general propriety of the law.

We then deal with the alterations which appear desirable in order to render the working of the Ordinance more efficacious, and at the same time less harassing and onerous to the community.

Of all the drastic sections of a very defective Ordinance, section 175 probably affects property owners more seriously than any other. It is defective in the fundamental principles of equity inasmuch as it sacrifices private rights without compensation.

To quote from the petition of the landowners: "His Excellency the Governor regarding the Public Health and Building Bill, September 28th, 1902. 'No principle is more firmly established in our Constitution, or has often been upheld by our Courts than the principle that without compensation a violation of the rights of private property will not be permitted even for the public good,' yet we find that this section, retrospective as it is, in its application, has already caused the property owners of Hongkong losses computed at several lakhs of dollars."

There can be no doubt that if this section of the Ordinance continues to be enforced without compensation, the losses will be still more serious.

One of the witnesses, no less an authority than the Building Authority itself, admitted that the enforcement of this section in respect of a property upon which the owner has made a mortgage, is equivalent to Government confiscation.

The mortgagee so far from finding his property enhanced by the costly re-constructions, finds it seriously depreciated in value, as tenants invariably demand lower rents in consideration of the inconvenience and discomfort being reduced. His margin goes, his rents reduced to such an extent as to leave him unable to pay the interest on his mortgage, the unhappy mortgagee, if he be a man of small means, has to resign himself to a heavy sacrifice or go bankrupt.

When this circumstance is duly considered in conjunction with the losses incurred from the concrete and lime washing regulations, there is small room for wonder that Chinese property has, as is affirmed by several witnesses, depreciated 30 to 35 per cent. in value.

The tendency of the Chinese to send their families away from the Colony is becoming more and more marked (vide census returns which show an actual Chinese population, exclusive of new Kowloon, of 257,583 as against the estimate given in the Report on the Health and Sanitary Condition of the Colony for the year 1905 of 338,873 exclusive of new Kowloon, or a shortage of 81,290 persons).

Property in Hongkong until the last two or three years has been one of the favorite investments of the Chinese community, and keen competition always existed wherever a property came into the market, but the Public Health and Building Ordinance of 1903 (section 175) has altered all this.

Formerly it was the custom for the vendors when putting a house on the market to allow 40 to 45 per cent. of the purchase money to remain on mortgage, and the Government would have been wise to encourage a practice which stimulated legitimate enterprise in property, and incidentally brought in much revenue to the Government coffers, but now such transactions usually spell ruin, and are consequently becoming rarer and rarer.

It is doubtful, apart from the question of equity, whether the enforcement of section 175 without compensation is expedient on economic grounds. As a direct result of the Ordinance, Crown lands diminish in value and the assessable value of property decreases.

The Public Health and Building Ordinance No. 1 of 1903 as originally drafted was (as was pointed out in the influential signed petition against it) the work of a novice.

That the Government recognised this to a certain extent is certain by the fact of this being withdrawn and a redraft of the Ordinance made. This redraft was intended to be final but before the ink was dry on it, it was found to be unworkable in many respects and wholesale amendments had to be made.

Evening its present form, it is a hasty and ill-considered document. It teems with ambiguous regulations and the confusion is made worse by the employment of different phrases and words to express the same meaning. Sub-section 2 of this very section (175) is a case in point.

Neither the Building Authority, Principal Civil Medical Officer, nor Medical Officer of Health, or anyone else is able to say exactly what it does mean, but the inference is that houses of more than 40 feet in depth having two main frontages in different streets require double as much open space in the rear as is required by similar houses having only one frontage but which are back to back or abut against a cliff.

The unworkability of this sub-section has in fact been recognised by its non-enforcement in the case of nearly all the many Chinese houses in the Colony that are more than 40 feet in depth.

The Honorable the Director of Public Works admitted in his evidence that the Government had received prima facie evidence that houses receiving revenue in the shape of rates and Crown rent from land which should have been devoted to wider roads and more roads and scavenging lanes.

In other words that the Government had been profiting by the inequality of the Ordinance. That being so, some compensation at least should be made to property owners for each costly re-construction as come under this section (175), and the consequent shrinkage in the earning power of the property.

It must be remembered that in the great

majority of cases, the Government through the agency of the Sanitary Board in forcing owners of property to comply with sub-section 1 of section 175, compel them to create a branch of section 140 in respect of kitchen space.

Hitherto the Government have forced the compliance on the one hand and winked at the attendant breach on the other, which is obviously a most undesirable state of affairs and quite indefensible on any ground whatever.

The numerous changes in our laws respecting property and the fact that the changes have in many instances had the effect of reducing values, coupled with the uncertainty that prevails as to still further changes, render businesslike calculations almost impossible, engender a feeling of uneasiness and want of confidence, and thus keep investment almost at a standstill.

The right of sub-section 1 of 175 can be traced as far back as Ordinance 34 of 1890 (section 7, sub-section A) which reads: "Every domestic building must be provided with an open space in the rear, &c., &c."

In a subsequent Ordinance, No. 10 of 1901 (section 55, sub-section 1) the same clause was altered to read: "Every domestic building must be 'provided by the owner with an open space in the rear, &c., &c.'"

The words added constituted a most far-reaching and radical alteration withstanding which the Attorney General in introducing the Consolidated Ordinance (10 of 1901) to the Legislative Council said: "In substituting a single Ordinance for the fifteen it repealed it had been found necessary to make some alteration in the wording of some of the enactments contained therein so as to preserve uniformity of language and prevent undue repetition but that nearly the whole of these amendments were purely formal and the substance of the law remained entirely unchanged."

It seems almost inconceivable that the Attorney General should have been so blind to the tremendous significance of these three words "by the owner."

It has been shown in the evidence before the Commission that sub-section 1 of section 175 of Nov. 1 of 1903 which is an exact copy of section 55 sub-section 1 of 1901 has cost the landowners of Hongkong very large sums of money and will if not repealed cost them many tens of thousands of dollars more, for which there can be no doubt the addition of these three words "by the owner" in the 1901 Ordinance and their removal in the 1903 Ordinance are almost entirely responsible.

It has proved most unfortunate for property owners that the speech of the Attorney General in introducing the 1901 Ordinance was such as not to arouse the slightest suspicion among the unofficial members of Council that the changes proposed were other than as described by that learned gentleman and they were satisfied with his statement that "the law remained entirely unchanged."

It may be argued that if the three words added to the 1901 Ordinance were an oppressive burden on the Chinese community, they were made until after the section containing them was re-enacted in the 1903 Ordinance.

The reason is not far to seek. The 1890 and 1901 Ordinances contained successive clauses which provided that houses built after the coming into force of the Ordinance could dispense with backyards if they had a land of a certain width in the rear. Old houses having a certain open space at the rear could and did obtain exemption from providing backyards.

In fact at these periods the Government encouraged landowners to provide lanes in lieu of backyards but in the Ordinance of 1903 the succeeding and modifying clauses contained in the 1890 and 1901 Ordinances were entirely deleted with disastrous results to property owners.

Houses completed at the end of 1902 or the beginning of 1903 passed by the Sanitary Board and Building Authority as being built in accordance with the law, and which in fact were the very essence of the law (being built more or less under the direct encouragement and advice of the Government who sold land in lots to be used for the building of a certain height, width and depth and of a design with which they were perfectly familiar) were condemned as illegal.

Lanes were no longer to be encouraged as against backyards and lanes privately owned were not allowed to count as open space. Even the narrowest lane fifty feet or more in width are not allowed to count as open spaces and, under sub-section 2, it would seem that a building with a wide public road back and front is considered far more insanitary than one with only one frontage. If the effect of all this were not so serious, it would be ludicrous.

For instance, we would remind your Excellency of the case of the present building of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, which at any moment might under the terms of the Ordinance be called upon to provide an open space as a backyard in the rear (or, on the other side) although open from Des Voeux Road to the Kowloon Peninsula.

Over and above all, the Government have lately been advised by its legal adviser that under section 175 the Sanitary Board has only power to recommend modification and not exemption from the section. The sole remaining safeguard of property owners was thus swept away with results which have temporarily if not permanently jeopardised the progress and prosperity of the Colony.

The Sanitary Department is carrying on a more rigorous campaign than ever as regards the enforcement of this section (175) notwithstanding that such an 'overt act' would, in many cases, appear to be illegal by the ignoring of the proviso contained in section 268 of the Ordinance.

And it is found that all property and any legislation which lessens its security of tenure (as section 175 does) must be disastrous to the community affected by it and in the end to the Government itself which cannot separate its interests from the community it governs.

We are of opinion that section 175 of this Ordinance requires to be completely revised and that compensation should be given under sub-section 1.

## Cubicles.

In recommending the introduction of a drastic law for the better regulation of cubicles or sub-divisions of the floors of the Chinese tenement houses, the advisers of the Government apparently did not study the question thoroughly or fully realise the effect of the legislation they proposed. This is evidenced by the passing of Ordinance 23 of 1903 and the numerous minutes, which have been written, suggesting modifications.

It must be borne in mind that the only means the Colony possesses of housing the Chinese population is by means of these sub-divisions, without which it is impossible for the middle and poor classes of Chinese to live comfortably and decently.

Ordinance 1 of 1903 totally prohibited the erection of cubicles and when it was found unworkable, it was consequently amended as above stated to allow one floor of existing houses and none on the ground floor. Under both Ordinances, however, the erection of cubicles in the newly built houses is entirely forbidden.

As it has appeared in evidence, the amended Ordinance is still found impracticable and inflicts too much hardship on the Chinese, who feel compelled to send their families back to the mainland of China, owing to the consequent increase in the cost of living and want of domestic comfort and privacy.

Those who cannot very well send their families away, have been driven "to use cloth, and in the case of the poor class, rags, in place of wooden partitions to secure a little privacy for their women folk."

This has made the condition of sanitation go from bad to worse, inasmuch as the cloth partitions, while preventing ventilation as much as the wooden ones, accumulate dirt to a far greater extent, and are more liable to cause disease.

The Chinese tenement houses are so peculiarly constructed that every storey or floor as it is commonly called is simply one long room. The rent of each room ranges from \$10 in the poor districts to \$50 per month in the busiest part of the city.

Very few Chinese can afford to take a whole storey. Generally two or three families keep a floor together, in order to bring it within their means to keep their wives and children with them.

An instance may be given of a Chinaman earning \$40 a month as a clerk, though \$40 a month is above the average earnings of a Chinese clerk. He must live in a fairly respectable manner as his position requires it. He cannot live far away from his business amongst the coolies. He has to rent a floor in the Central District, which costs at least \$20 per month, according to the location of the house.

Only half of his wages is absorbed by the rent, the remaining half being barely sufficient to pay for his daily necessities. For under the present law, it is impossible for him to save 40 per cent. to 60 per cent. of the rent by partitioning off the floor and sharing it with another family as before.

Even when a better paid man can afford to pay \$20 to \$30 a month, the present Ordinance presses with undue severity on him. He may have a mother, a sister or a brother living with him, besides his own wife and children, and one or two servants. The only cubicle allowed to be put up is used by himself and his wife. His mother, children and all the members of his family have to sleep and do everything in full open view of each other in the remaining space.

Except in the cubicle, there is no other privacy available. The law does not allow even a little space to be enclosed for the sake of convenience, dressing and washing. Reduced to this primitive state, life amongst the "wage earning classes" of Chinese has become almost unbearable.

## A BRUTAL MURDER.

Indian Hacked to Pieces.

The dead body of a Mahomedan, named Mela, was discovered at about midnight last night at No. 4 Hing Loong Street.

The body was frightfully hacked about, the injuries being apparently caused by chop-pers or large knives. From all appearances it is a case of murder and from what can be gathered the crime must have taken place earlier in the evening.

So far no trace of the murderer, or murderers, has been discovered, nor has any motive for the crime been ascertained. Revenge or robbery, most probably the former, is the general impression of the police, but until further evidence is obtained nothing certain can be said.

## THE KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

## Progress During 1906.

Touching on the question of the Kowloon-Canton railway in his report for 1906 Sir Matthew Nathan says: "The attempts of H.B.M. Consul at Canton and Minister at Peking and of the Hongkong Government to get the Chinese authorities to open negotiations for the conclusion of a final loan agreement for the Chinese section of the Canton-Kowloon railway and an agreement for the joint working of that with the British section resulted in four meetings being held at Canton in March and April between representatives of the Vi-croy there and of the British and Chinese Corporation, in the Vi-croy recognizing the preliminary agreement made by the Corporation with the Chinese Government on the 28th March, 1899, and in his proposing arrangements which, though they differed materially from those of the preliminary loan agreement and included none for joint working, were accepted as the basis for the further negotiations. These, after many delays, were carried on at Peking between Tang Shao-yi, the Chinese director-general of railways, two representatives of the Canton Vi-croy and Mr. J. O. P. Bland, representing the corporation. Ten meetings were held between the 23rd August and the 7th November and on the 10th of the latter month a final loan agreement was signed by Tang Shao-yi and Mr. Bland. It provides for the corporation issuing a 5 per cent loan of £1,500,000 for the construction and equipment of the Chinese section of the railway. A first mortgage on the railway is to be the security of the loan the duration of which is to be 30 years. The construction is to be under the direction of a Chinese managing director with whom are to be associated a British engineer-in-chief and a British chief accountant. The agreement provides that a further one for the joint working of the British and Chinese sections of the railway should be arranged between the Vi-croy of Canton and the Governor of Hongkong. Negotiations for this further agreement were not started before the end of the year.

The final loan agreement for the Canton-Kowloon railway also says down that "it is understood that the Chinese Government will not build another line competing with this railway to its detriment." In this connection it may be mentioned that a proposal of the Chinese authorities to build a line towards Amy which for some 40 miles would have followed approximately the same course as the Canton-Kowloon railway called forth considerable opposition from Hongkong where it was held that the construction of such a line was contrary to the preliminary agreement of March, 1899.

While the survey work on the British section of the Canton-Kowloon railway was being completed in the early part of the year construction was proceeding on the line between Tai Po and Lo Fu ferry under the Public Works Department and by the end of April about 2½ miles of bank had been found not including, however, any bridge or heavy earth-work. On the 23rd March Mr. W. G. Eves, who had been appointed by the consulting engineers—Sir John Wolf Barry and Co.—to be chief resident engineer, arrived in the Colony and took charge of the work, being assisted by an engineering staff of one executive and four assistant engineers who arrived subsequently. During the summer sickness among staff and workmen some difficulties with labour delayed the progress of the work, which consisted at first in preparing for the piercing of the tunnel through the Kowloon hills. By the end of the year quarters for staff and labourers and workshops were completed on the south but were still under construction on the north. The necessary land for the tunnel had been secured at Tai Kok Tsai and connected by about 3,000 yards of temporary metro gauge railway with the south line, while a service road, some 1,500 yards long, formed with part of the existing Public Works Department road, had been constructed to the north, but not yet started. At the end of the year work was also proceeding on 2 bridges south of the tunnel and on 2 north of it in the Shatin valley. A considerable portion of the earthwork for about a mile on either side of the tunnel and about 1½ of that between Tai Po and the Lo Fu ferry had been completed. The reconstruction for the station site in Hung Hom Bay had been put in hand. The total expenditure that had actually been incurred by the 31st December was \$599,540.

SPRAINS QUICKLY CURED.

DATHE's Pain Expeller gives relief in a few minutes of the most distressing sprains, strains, rheumatism, neuralgia, etc. For sale by all chemists and druggists.

## SANITATION IN HONGKONG.

## Historical Review by Mr. Hooper.

Attached to the Report of the Commission which has dealt with the Administration of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, is an important Historical Review of Sanitary Administration in the Colony compiled by Mr. A. Shulton Hooper. It is as follows:—

The earliest record of any sanitary administration of the Colony, as when the Sanitary question was taken up by the Government and a Committee of Public Health and Cleanliness was appointed in August, 1843, with authority to enforce rigid sanitary rules amongst all classes of residents, but no effective measures were taken. Those rules were subsequently formulated by Ordinance 5 of 1844.

Ordinance Number 14 of 1845 enacted that the occupier of premises should not allow the accumulation of filth or other offensive substances within his premises. This was followed in 1856 by an Ordinance to regulate Chinese burials, and to prevent certain nuisances, within the Colony of Hongkong as follows:—

"Such of the Orders and Regulations of the General Board of Health established in London under Authority of the Acts of Parliament for the protection of the Public Health, or any of them, as shall be from time to time by the Governor in Executive Council determined and notified, with such modifications thereof respectively as His Excellency in Council shall think fit to adopt, shall for such time and to such extent or with such Modifications as shall be so notified, extend to, and be enforced within this Colony under the Authority of this Ordinance."

Under the Ordinance of Order and Cleanliness 1856 the Governor was empowered to appoint a duly qualified Medical Practitioner to be Medical Inspector of the Colony who shall perform such duties connected with the Sanitary state of the Colony as the Governor shall direct. The Ordinance was repealed in the following year the above section was re-enacted by the Amending Ordinance.

The Medical Inspector appears to have had no direct staff under him until 1873 when a Chinaman was appointed Surgeon for all Dependencies under Survey Department and this continued until 1878.

In 1879 four European Inspectors were appointed to Survey Department. The following year a Chief Inspector was added to these four.

Mr. Osbert Chadwick was commissioned to make a Report on the Sanitation of the Colony. His report was published in 1880. No further change seems to have been made until 1883, when a Sanitary Department was created as a Sub Department of the Survey Department, under the direction of Mr. H. McCollum who was designated "Sanitary Inspector."

In the same year "The Order and Cleanliness Amendment Ordinance" was passed whereby the Governor might constitute a permanent Sanitary Board consisting of the Surveyor General, Registrar General, Colonial Surgeon and not less than 2 other members to be appointed by the Governor, but as a matter of fact the Board consisted of 8 members.

Mr. H. McCollum was Sanitary Inspector to the Sanitary Sub-Department of Public Works Department and was a member and Honorary Secretary to the Sanitary Board. The first Sanitary Board was a Medical Inspector. Mr. McCollum was appointed a Sanitary Inspector. The other Inspectors were Inspectors of Nuisances.

In 1887 the Board was composed of the Surveyor General (Chairman), Registrar General, Colonial Surgeon, Major Dundas (Adjutant of the Police), Messrs. McGowan, Manson, Ede, Ho Kai, H. McCollum (Secretary).

In the latter part of the year 1887 a new Public Health Bill was introduced into the Legislature and after the fullest discussions extending over some months it was passed by a sweeping clause in the Ordinance it did not become law until it was notified that it was not disallowed by the Queen which notification was gazetted in May, 1888.

This Ordinance was the first which gave the right to the public of electing any representatives of the Board, and the important principle was admitted in the constitution of the Board by an unofficial majority.

The Ordinance enacted that the Board should consist of the Surveyor General, Registrar General, Colonial Surgeon, and not more than 6 additional members, 4 of whom shall be appointed by the Governor and 2 elected by the Ratepayers.

It is made evident the latter 6 should be non-official members, as the last part of the same section says "non-official members of the Board shall hold office for 3 years."

Thereby the unofficial majority of members of the Board was provided for. In Committee of the Legislative Council, the Attorney General said:—"It must be remembered that the nominees of the Governor when once he has appointed a member of the Board is bound to be independent and it must be borne in mind that the new Board will consist of only four official members and six unofficial members."

Mr. McEwen said: "there was nothing to prevent the Governor appointing, say, a Military man, and so it is not certain that the unofficial element will pre-dominate, to which His Excellency the Governor replied:—"With regard to the military man, the Military generally have their own Board of Health and I do not think it usual. I won't say it is against the law, but I am in favour of the unofficial element."

The Board from this time consisted of 10 members and was constituted as provided for by Ordinance of 1887.

In 1895 a new office was created, viz., the Medical Officer of Health and in April a Bill was introduced into the Legislative Council authorizing the Governor in case there was no vacancy on the Board to appoint the Medical Officer of Health a member of the Sanitary Board.

This was extremely opposed in the Council and in support of the opposition Honorable Mr. A. McConehrie read the following quotation from the report of a Medical Commission appointed by the Governor to enquire into the working of the Medical Department of this Colony and which was received by the Governor on the previous day:—

"That the Medical Officer should be a member of the Sanitary Board, to which he should be attached and on which he should occupy a seat. He should have no vote, his duties on the Board being purely of an advisory nature, it being undesirable that he should either take part in discussion on points on which he should be called upon to advise."

The Chamber of Commerce asking whether they adhered to the views of Mr. J. J. Kewick, when he was Chairman of the Sanitary Board, in favour of an official majority in the Sanitary Board, or of the more recent views of the Honorable Mr. T. H. Whitehead, their Representative in the Council in favour of an unofficial majority.

The Chamber decided to take the opinion of the community in the subject which they did with the following result: For the Unofficial Majority, 331. For the Official Majority, 31.

called upon to advise, his duties to be of a similar nature to those laid down by the Bradford Corporation and the City of London.

The Bill passed law and to mark their disapproval of the Medical Officer of Health being added to the Board all the unofficial members of the Board except one resigned.

In the opening speech of the Session of the Legislative Council the Governor said he regretted to state that there had been some misunderstanding between the Government and the unofficial members of the Sanitary Board in regard to the appointment of Medical Officer of Health.

Some opposition had been offered to his views in certain quarters and it is not improbable that a compromise will eventually be suggested by the Secretary of State but as yet no decision had been arrived at. In this uncertain state of affairs I was unwilling to assign any definite position to the newly appointed Medical Officer of Health as the Sub-division of a Body which at any time might cease to exist.

In the Legislative Council on 14th December, 1895, the Honorable Mr. T. H. Whitehead complained of the action of the Government in regard to the Sanitary Board, and of the protracted delay on the part of the Government in recommending the Board on a proper basis. He said His Excellency the Governor in his opening address to the Council on 28th November, 1894, then said:—"That a Sanitary Board, meeting once a fortnight, could properly control and direct such a staff I do not believe, and that four or five independent gentlemen could be found who have time and inclination to devote several hours daily to such a task is beyond the bounds of possibility. I hope shortly to be in a position to inform you definitely what steps have been decided to take to place the Sanitary Board on a new basis."

A year later, at the opening of the Session, His Excellency made an explanation and stated: "Some opposition has been offered to my views in certain quarters and it is not improbable that a compromise will eventually be suggested by the Secretary of State, but as yet no decision has been arrived at. There are those who have pretended to see in the action of the Government an attempt to deal a death blow to the Sanitary Board. I disclaim any such motive; and even had such been my object I should at least have adopted measures better calculated to effect it, measures which would have left no doubt whatever as to my intentions. Sanitary methods in Shanghai and Singapore under the management of a Municipal Council have so far given satisfactory results, while our system is generally and adversely criticized and not without good reason, as the most obnoxious and the most poisonous odors are to be met with in every street of the town. The accumulations of filth discovered in the native part of the city last year were permitted by official neglect. The blame cannot be attributed to the Sanitary Board, which never had power to carry out necessary work. Quite recently the Honorable the Colonial Secretary spoke at a public meeting and bore testimony to the quality of Hongkong residents. He said:—"So far as the public aspect is concerned I have never known any official worthy of support brought forward which has not received support in every way from the inhabitants of Hongkong."

The Medical Inspector appears to have had no direct staff under him until 1873 when a Chinaman was appointed Surgeon for all Dependencies under Survey Department and this continued until 1878.

In 1879 four European Inspectors were appointed to Survey Department. The following year a Chief Inspector was added to these four.

Mr. Osbert Chadwick was commissioned to make a Report on the Sanitation of the Colony. His report was published in 1880. No further change seems to have been made until 1883, when a Sanitary Department was created as a Sub Department of the Survey Department, under the direction of Mr. H. McCollum who was designated "Sanitary Inspector."

In the same year "The Order and Cleanliness Amendment Ordinance" was passed whereby the Governor might constitute a permanent Sanitary Board consisting of the Surveyor General, Registrar General, Colonial Surgeon and not less than 2 other members to be appointed by the Governor, but as a matter of fact the Board consisted of 8 members.

Mr. H. McCollum was Sanitary Inspector to the Sanitary Sub-Department of Public Works Department and was a member and Honorary Secretary to the Sanitary Board. The first Sanitary Board was a Medical Inspector. Mr. McCollum was appointed a Sanitary Inspector. The other Inspectors were Inspectors of Nuisances.

In 1887 the Board was composed of the Surveyor General (Chairman), Registrar General, Colonial Surgeon, Major Dundas (Adjutant of the Police), Messrs. McGowan, Manson, Ede, Ho Kai, H. McCollum (Secretary).

In the latter part of the year 1887 a new Public Health Bill was introduced into the Legislature and after the fullest discussions extending over some months it was passed by a sweeping clause in the Ordinance it did not become law until it was notified that it was not disallowed by the Queen which notification was gazetted in May, 1888.

This Ordinance was the first which gave the right to the public of electing any representatives of the Board, and the important principle was admitted in the constitution of the Board by an unofficial majority.

The Ordinance enacted that the Board should consist of the Surveyor General, Registrar General, Colonial Surgeon, and not more than 6 additional members, 4 of whom shall be appointed by the Governor and 2 elected by the Ratepayers.

It is made evident the latter 6 should be non-official members, as the last part of the same section says "non-official members of the Board shall hold office for 3 years."

Thereby the unofficial majority of members of the Board was provided for. In Committee of the Legislative Council, the Attorney General said:—"It must be remembered that the nominees of the Governor when once he has appointed a member of the Board is bound to be independent and it must be borne in mind that the new Board will consist of only four official members and six unofficial members."

Mr. McEwen said: "there was nothing to prevent the Governor appointing, say, a Military man, and so it is not certain that the unofficial element will pre-dominate, to which His Excellency the Governor replied:—"With regard to the military man, the Military generally have their own Board of Health and I do not think it usual. I won't say it is against the law, but I am in favour of the unofficial element."

The Board from this time consisted of 10 members and was constituted as provided for by Ordinance of 1887.

In 1895 a new office was created, viz., the Medical Officer of Health and in April a Bill was introduced into the Legislative Council authorizing the Governor in case there was no vacancy on the Board to appoint the Medical Officer of Health a member of the Sanitary Board.

This was extremely opposed in the Council and in support of the opposition Honorable Mr. A. McConehrie read the following quotation from the report of a Medical Commission appointed by the Governor to enquire into the working of the Medical Department of this Colony and which was received by the Governor on the previous day:—

"That the Medical Officer should be a member of the Sanitary Board, to which he should be attached and on which he should occupy a seat. He should have no vote, his duties on the Board being purely of an advisory nature, it being undesirable that he should either take part in discussion on points on which he should be called upon to advise."

The Chamber of Commerce asking whether they adhered to the views of Mr. J. J. Kewick, when he was Chairman of the Sanitary Board, in favour of an official majority in the Sanitary Board, or of the more recent views of the Honorable Mr. T. H. Whitehead, their Representative in the Council in favour of an unofficial majority.

The Chamber decided to take the opinion of the community in the subject which they did with the following result: For the Unofficial Majority, 331. For the Official Majority, 31.

called upon to advise, his duties to be of a similar nature to those laid down by the Bradford Corporation and the City of London.

The Bill passed law and to mark their disapproval of the Medical Officer of Health being added to the Board all the unofficial members of the Board except one resigned.

In the opening speech of the Session of the Legislative Council the Governor said he regretted to state that there had been some misunderstanding between the Government and the unofficial members of the Sanitary Board in regard to the appointment of Medical Officer of Health.

Some opposition had been offered to his views in certain quarters and it is not improbable that a compromise will eventually be suggested by the Secretary of State but as yet no decision had been arrived at. In this uncertain state of affairs I was unwilling to assign any definite position to the newly appointed Medical Officer of Health as the Sub-division of a Body which at any time might cease to exist.

In the Legislative Council on 14th December, 1895, the Honorable Mr. T. H. Whitehead complained of the action of the Government in regard to the Sanitary Board, and of the protracted delay on the part of the Government in recommending the Board on a proper basis. He said His Excellency the Governor in his opening address to the Council on 2



## Shipping.

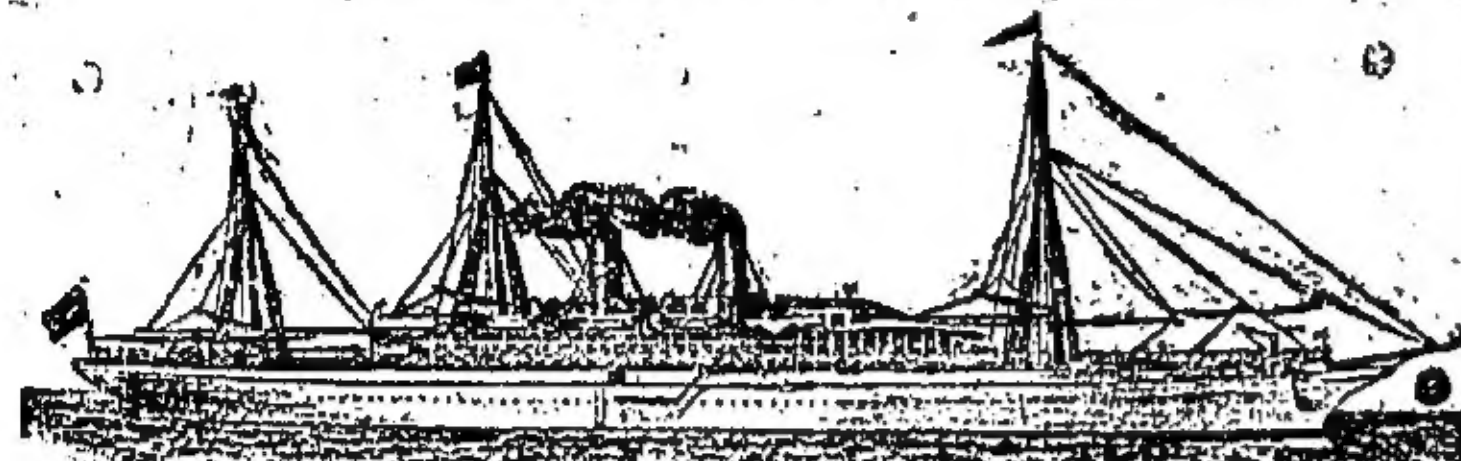
## PENINSULAR &amp; ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS or about the DATES named:—

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS
LONDON, via USUAL PORTS	DELHI	18th May	See Special Advertisements
LONDON & ANTWERP	FORMOSA	About 22nd May	Freight and Passage
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	SOCOTRA	About 25th May	Freight and Passage
SHANGHAI	MALTA	About 30th May	Freight and Passage

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office. E. A. HEWITT, Superintendent.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



## LUXURY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.

The only line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 11 Days across the Pacific to the 'EMPERESS LINE' Sailing 5 to 10 Days OCEAN TRAVEL. 11 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 18 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER.
R.M.S. MONTEAGLE	6183 Tons	Wednesday, May 23, 1907
EMPERESS OF JAPAN	6500 Tons	Thursday, June 6, 1907
TARTAR	4235 Tons	Wednesday, June 19, 1907
EMPERESS OF CHINA	6000 Tons	Thursday, July 4, 1907
ATHENIAN	3882 Tons	Wednesday, July 17, 1907
EMPERESS OF INDIA	6000 Tons	Thursday, Aug. 1, 1907

THE shortest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, sailing at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C., connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at Quebec with the Company's new palatial 'EMPERESS' Steamships, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to Liverpool being 22 1/2 days from Yokohama, and 29 1/2 days from Hongkong.

Intermediate Steamer at 12 Noon. R.M.S. MONTEAGLE, TARTAR and ATHENIAN carry INTERMEDIATE passengers only at intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class. Passengers booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD. SPECIAL RATES (first class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments. For further information Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage apply to D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, CORNER PENDER STREET and PRATA, Opposite Blake Pier.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID	INABA MARU, Tons 6126	WEDNESDAY, 22nd May, at Daylight.
VICTORIA, B.C., AND SEATTLE, WASH., via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KAMAKURA MARU, Tons 6126	WEDNESDAY, 12th June, at Daylight.
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE	SHINANO MARU, Tons 6383	TUESDAY, 28th May, at Daylight.
	TANGO MARU, Tons 7463	TUESDAY, 11th June, at Daylight.
KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	KANAGAWA MARU, Tons 6169	SATURDAY, 18th May, a.m.
BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE AND COLOMBO	KAGOSHIMA MARU, Tons 4400	THURSDAY, 23rd May.

† Cargo only. \* Calling at Keelung. † Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada, and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers, Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd class through Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail. For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chater Road.

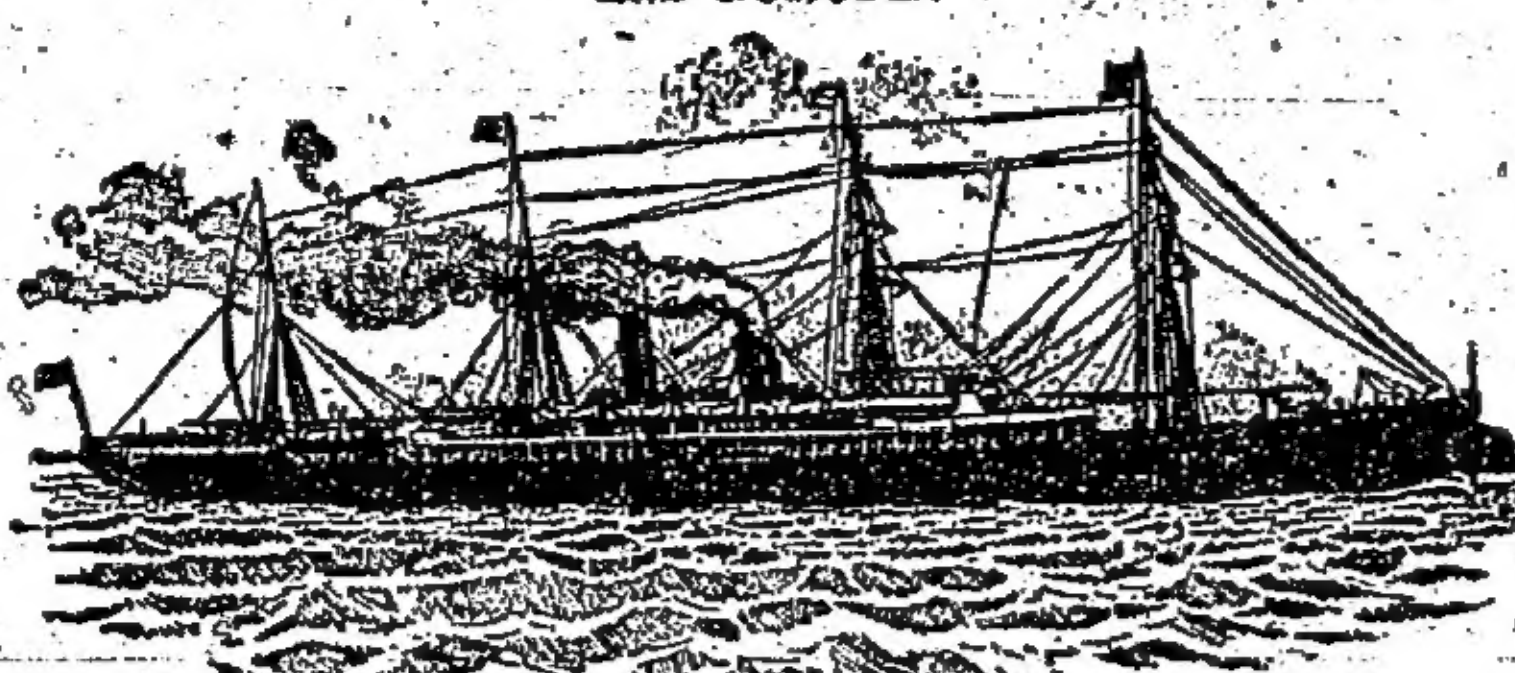
A. S. MIHARA, Manager.

## Shipping.

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S.S. CO., TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

## U.S. MAIL LINES.

VIA HONOLULU, TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.



## SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

Only line taking the warm Southern Route across the Pacific, via HONOLULU, on Oahu, the most fertile and beautiful island of the Pacific.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMERS	SAILING DATES, 1907.
* HONGKONG MARU 11,000 Gross Tons	SATURDAY, 18th May, at Noon.
* KOREA 18,000	SATURDAY, 1st June, at Daylight.
* AMERICA MARU 11,000	TUESDAY, 11th June, at Noon.
* SIBERIA 18,000	TUESDAY, 18th June, at Noon.
* CHINA 10,200	TUESDAY, 25th June, at Noon.
* MONGOLIA 11,000	TUESDAY, 2nd July, at Noon.
* NIPPON MARU 11,000	TUESDAY, 9th July, at Noon.
* DOKU 8,000	SATURDAY, 30th July, at Noon.
* COTTON 8,500	SATURDAY, 27th July, at Noon.
* HONGKONG MARU 11,000	TUESDAY, 6th Aug., at Noon.

RECORD FAST TRIPS. Yokohama to San Francisco, via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (INLAND SEA), KOBE, 10 days, 11 hours and 5 minutes. San Francisco to Yokohama, via SIBERIA, 18,000 tons, August 10th-20th, 1905; San Francisco to Yokohama, via SIBERIA, calling at Midway Islands and Honolulu en-route, August 10th-31st, 1905, 13 days, 13 hours. Yokohama to San Francisco, via SIBERIA, 18,000 tons, Oct. 13th to 23rd, 1905, 10 days, 10 hours and 29 minutes.

THE T.K.K. Steamship HONGKONG MARU will be despatched from Hongkong to SAN FRANCISCO, via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (INLAND SEA), KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, the 18th May, 1907, at Noon, taking cargo for Japan and the United States.

SPECIAL RATES (first class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

S. SILVERSTONE, Agent.

## PORTLAND &amp; ASIATIC S.S. CO.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, via INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, PORTLAND, OREGON, via MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA; FOR

STEAMERS	TONS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
ARABIA	4483	MEYERSTEIN	Sunday, May 19, Daylight.
ALBANY	4370	GOUGH	Wednesday, June 13, at 4 p.m.
ARAGONIA	4188	G. MEYER	Saturday, June 22, Daylight.
		FREYDANK	Monday, July 15, Daylight.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and all Steamers, Canada and United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, apply to S. SILVERSTONE, Agent.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

STEAMERS	TO SAIL
TSINGTAO CHEFOO & NEWHONG	May 18, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	May 18, at Noon.
CHIU & LIOLO	May 18, at 4 p.m.
SWATOW AND SHANGHAI	May 18, at 4 p.m.
HOIHOW & HAIPOHONG	May 21, at 4 p.m.
MANILA	May 21, at 4 p.m.
SWATOW AND SHANGHAI	May 22, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	May 25, at 4 p.m.
KOBE	May 25, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	May 30, at 4 p.m.

THE attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these Steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried. † Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. † Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand and other Australian Ports. N.B.—REDUCED JALON FARES, Single and Return, To Manila and Australian Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

## HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila—Saloon and Staterooms. Electric Light—Perfect Cooking—Surgeon and Stewards carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

## CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship	Tons	Captains	For	Sailing Dates
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	Manila direct	Saturday, May 18, at Noon.
ZAFIRO	2540	A. Fraser	Manila direct	Saturday, May 25, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers.

## HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

## AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK, via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at the MALABAR COAST.)

TO SAIL

STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHIMOSA	18th June
BRADMA	28th June

For Freight and further information, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Agents.

## Shipping.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

## PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
* MANILA	YUENSANG	SATURDAY, May 18, at 4 p.m.
* SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA	HOPBANG	THURSDAY, May 23, at 3 p.m.
* SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA	KUMSANG	SATURDAY, May 25, at 3 p.m.

\* These Steamers have superior Accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. † Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, and Yangtze Ports. † Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kedat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Uman, Jesselton and Labuan. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers.

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO., General Managers.

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

## IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, GIBRAL, TAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP AND HAMBURG	BAYERN, Capt. Milzack.	WEDNESDAY, 22nd May, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	SOHARNHORST, Capt. L. Maass.	WEDNESDAY, 22nd May, at Noon.
MANILA, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, AND MELBOURNE	PRINZ WALDEMAR, Capt. W. von Soden.	THURSDAY, 23rd May, at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	PRINZ SIGISMUND, Capt. Lenz.	FRIDAY, 31st May, at Noon.
KUDAT AND SANDAKAN	BORNEO, Capt. F. Sembil.	SATURDAY, 1st June, at 9 a.m.

For further Particulars, apply to Norddeutscher Lloyd, MELCHERS & CO., General Agents, Hongkong & China.

Hongkong, April 26, 1907.

## FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship CATHERINE APGAR, Captain W. D. A. THOMAS, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 18th inst., at 3 p.m.

For Freight and Passage, apply to D. SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, May 14, 1907.

## AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Company's Steamship ELZH. FR. FERDINAND, Captain MASCHKE, will leave for the above places on TUESDAY, the 21st inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SANDER, WIELER & CO., Agents, Prince's Building.

Hongkong, May 13, 1907.

## AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Company's Steamship ELZH. FR. FERDINAND, Captain MASCHKE, will leave for the above places on TUESDAY, the 21st inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SANDER, WIELER & CO., Agents, Prince's Building.

Hongkong, May 13, 1907.

## FIUME AND TRIESTE Direct, Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, KARACHI, ADEN, SUZ AND PORT SAID.

(Taking cargo at through rates to the Persian Gulf, Red Sea, Black Sea, Levant, Venice and Adriatic Ports.)

THE Company's Steamship Captain MISEROCCHI, will be despatched above on or about TUESDAY, the 21st May.

This Steamer has capital accommodation for passengers, Electric Light and carries a Doctor.

For information as to Passage & Freight, apply to SANDER, WIELER & CO., Agents, Prince's Building.

Hongkong, May 1, 1907.

## SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship ELLINSHIRE will be despatched for the above ports on or about MONDAY, the 3rd June.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 11, 1907.

## REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

With Liberty to Call at MALABAR COAST. PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK.

STEAMERS TO SAIL, 1907.

SHIMOSA 18th June.

BRADMA 28th June.

For Freight and further information, apply to TUDWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, May 6, 1907.

## Shipping.

## SOUTH AFRICAN LINE.

## FOR DURBAN.

THE Steamship HELIOPOLIS, Captain KETLEY, will be despatched above on or about MONDAY, the 20th May.

For Freight, apply to GIBB LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, May 16, 1907.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATA, VIA, COLOMBO, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, INDIA, ADEN, DIBOUTI, BOYER, MAR, SEILLIES, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

THE Steamship TOURANE, Captain LATOULLE, will be despatched for SAIGON on TUESDAY, the 28th May, 1907, at 1 p.m.

This Steamer connects at Colombo with the Australian line s.s. Tarra bound for MANDELAY, via BOMBAY and Aden.

Passage Tickets and through Bills of Lading issued for above ports.

Cargo also booked for principal places in Europe.

Next Sailings will be as follows:—

S.S. OCEANIC, June 11, 1907.

S.S. AUSTRALIAN, June 25, 1907.

S.S. CALÉDONIEN, July 9, 1907.

S.S. EXETER SIMON, July 23, 1907.

S.S. POLYNÉSIE, Aug. 6, 1907.

S.S. VILLE DE LA GUYANNE, Aug. 20, 1907.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, May 15, 1907.

## CHINA COMMERCIAL S.S. CO., D. NOTICE.

THE Steamship DAPHNE, Captain F. SCHUBERT, will be despatched for SALINA-ORUZ, MEXICO, via KUCHINOTZU, JAPAN, on TUESDAY, the 28th May, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to CHINA COMMERCIAL S.S. Co., Ltd., Hotel Mansions.

Hongkong, May 11, 1907.

## 'GLEN' LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

FOR LONDON, ANTWERP AND HAMBURG, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship GLENLOGAN, Captain J. McGRATH, will be despatched above on MONDAY, the 3rd June, 1907.

For Freight or Passage, apply to MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW, Agents.

Hongkong, May 16, 1907.

## THE AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR NEW YORK. (With liberty to call at the MALABAR COAST.)

THE Steamship NORMAN PRINCE, Captain DABNEY, will be despatched for the above ports on or about WEDNESDAY, the 14th June.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, April 26, 1907.

## THE HONGKONG DOCKS.

A Record of the Founding and Development of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Limited.

Reprinted from the 'CHINA MAIL.' Price, Fifty Cents.

To be had at the 'China Mail Office' 8, Queen's Road Central.

## WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, can now be had at this Office.—Price, 50 Cents.

CHINA MAIL Office, 8, Queen's Road Central.

## THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

It is a successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Robin, Jobert, Yver, and others, cures all the diseases to be sought in a medicine of the kind and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1

For impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swelling of the joints, secondary syphilis, gonorrhoea, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, scrofularia, &c., to the destruction of sufferer's health and life of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 2

For impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swelling of the joints, secondary syphilis, gonorrhoea, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, scrofularia, &c., to the destruction of sufferer's health and life of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3

For impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swelling of the joints, secondary syphilis, gonorrhoea, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, scrofularia, &c., to the destruction of sufferer's health and life of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION

For impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swelling of the joints, secondary syphilis, gonorrhoea, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, scrofularia, &c., to the destruction of sufferer's health and life of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

For Sale by PRINCIPAL CHEMISTS.

For full information regarding freight or passage apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA Agents.

## GREAT NORTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Operating the New Twin Screw Steamship MINNESOTA.

## 28,000 TONS

BETWEEN YOKOHAMA, KOBE, NAGASAKI, SHANGHAI, HONG KONG AND SEATTLE, U. S. A.

Sailing Dates Subject to Change.

'MINNESOTA', Captain C. F. AUSTIN, On WEDNESDAY, 5th July, at Noon.

† Direct connections at Seattle with Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways for all points in the United States and Canada; also with Atlantic Steamship Lines for all points in Great Britain and on the Continent. Direct connection at Hong Kong for Manila, Straits Settlements, Java, India, London and Paris.

† LUXURIOUS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS—Suites and Staterooms (all outside rooms), Music room, Library, Smoking room, Nursery, Laundry, Telephone, &c.

† Trans-Pacific Cabin passengers may travel by rail if desired between ports of Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki, without extra charge.

† For convenience of coastwise cabin passengers return tickets are interchangeable with regular mail lines between Japan, China and Hong Kong.

† For full information regarding freight or passage apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA Agents.



## Shipping.

## PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

## MARSEILLES &amp; LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR  
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, BRINDISI, &c.  
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

STEAMERS	Leave	Connecting Steamers	Due at	Due at
to	HONGKONG	from Colombo to	Marseilles	London
Colombo		Marseilles & London	(Brindisi)	(1 day later)
Tons	Leave Sat/day	Tons	Saturday, 1907	Saturday, 1907
DELHI.....8300	May 18	INDIA.....8300	June 15	June 22
COLOMBO.....7000	June 1	MONGOLIA.....9500	June 29	July 6
MALTA.....8300	June 15	BRITANNIA.....6500	July 13	July 20
DEVANHA.....8000	June 29	through steamer	July 27	Aug. 3
CHINA.....8500	July 13	MOULTAN.....3600	Aug. 10	Aug. 17
DELTA.....8500	July 27	MALEDONIA.....10500	Aug. 26	Sept. 1
DELHI.....8500	Aug. 10	HIMALAYA.....7000	Sept. 8	Sept. 15
ARCADIA.....7000	Aug. 24	MOLDAVIA.....9500	Sept. 22	Sept. 29
MARMORA.....10500	Sept. 7	INDIA.....8300	Oct. 6	Oct. 13
MALTA.....8300	Sept. 21	MONGOLIA.....9500	Oct. 20	Oct. 27
DELTA.....8300	Oct. 5	VICTORIA.....7000	Nov. 2	Nov. 9

Passengers change steamers at Colombo, and those for BRINDISI transfer also to the Express Mail Steamer at Port Said. Accommodation in the connecting steamer from Colombo is arranged in Hongkong at time of booking.

In addition to the above Mail Steamers the following—

## INTERMEDIATE (Non-Transit) STEAMERS

WILL LEAVE FOR

## LONDON.

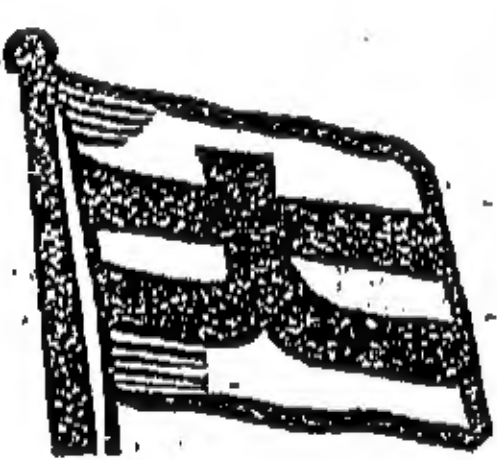
CARRYING SALOON-PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS	Leave	Due at
HONGKONG	about	LONDON
Tons	about	about
* FORMOSA.....4000	May 22	July 8
* NORE.....7000	June 5	July 22
* NUBIA.....6000	June 19	Aug. 5
* SYRIA.....7000	July 17	Sept. 2
* NYANZA.....7000	July 31	Sept. 16
* SIMLA.....6000	Aug. 14	Sept. 30
* SUNDI.....4000	Aug. 28	Oct. 14
* MANILA.....4000	Sept. 11	Oct. 28
* NAMUR.....7000	Oct. 9	Nov. 25
* BORNEO.....4500	Oct. 23	Dec. 9

These Steamers call also at Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and at Malta or Marseilles.

\* Carries 1st and 2nd Saloon Passengers. + Carries only First Saloon Passengers.

For further particulars, Apply to

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAM-SHIP SERVICE  
BETWEEN HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA  
COAST PORTS AND FORMOSA.PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—  
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Leaving
Tax Co's s.s.	
* JOSHIN MARU, Capt. H. S. SMITH, TAMSUI, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY, SUNDAY, 19th, May, at 9 a.m.	
* MASA MARU, Capt. I. SAKURAI, TAMSUI, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY, SUNDAY, 26th, May, at 9 a.m.	
* SOSHU MARU, Capt. T. SUGIURA, SHANGHAI, VIA SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW, MONDAY, 27th, May, at 9 a.m.	
* FUKUSHU MARU, Capt. T. ITO, ANPING, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY, WEDNESDAY, 29th, May, at 8 a.m.	

\* These Steamers have excellent Accommodation for First and Second-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. First-class Saloon Amplest. Unexcelled Table.

\* Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. For Freight, Passage and further information, apply at the Co's local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1 Queen's Buildings.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

## NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP CO.

CONNECTING AT TACOMA WITH

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VICTORIA B.C. AND TACOMA

VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamers	Tons	Captains	To Sail
TREMONT.....9000	T. W. Garlick	June 8.	

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND  
CUISINE, ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES.

\* The Twin-screw s.s. Shawmut and Tremont are fitted with very superior Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.  
For further information Apply toDoddwell & Co. Limited,  
GENERAL AGENTS.

## Notices to Consignees.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL  
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S  
STEAMER OCEANA.FROM FOMBA, COLOMBO AND  
STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the HONGKONG and KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWNS COMPANY'S Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This Vessel brings on Cargo—  
From London, &c. ex s.s. Britannia.  
From Penang, &c. ex s.s. B.L.S.N.  
and B. & P.S.N. Co's steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 22nd Inst., at 4 p.m. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, May 16, 1907. 870

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND  
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship Catherine Spear having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo, impeding the discharge will be landed at once at Consignees' risk and expense. Cargo remaining on board after 4 p.m. of the 15th May, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside; such cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

DAVID SASSON & Co., Ltd.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, May 13, 1907. 854

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMER OCEANIAN.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from LONDON ex s.s. Cordouan; from HAVRE ex s.s. Cordouan; from BORDEAUX ex s.s. Vile de Bordeaux and Frederic Morel, in connection with above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Upland, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWNS COMPANY, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignee before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned, and Goods remaining undelivered after MONDAY, the 20th May, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 20th May, or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on MONDAY, the 20th May, at 3 p.m. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. de CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.

Hongkong, May 13, 1907. 853

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND  
SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship Kumang having arrived from the above Ports Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 p.m. of the 15th Inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Hongkong, May 16, 1907. 871

## REMINISCENCES OF INTERPORT CRICKET.

By J. A. L.  
Reprinted from the 'China Mail' in Pamphlet Form.

To be had at the 'CHINA MAIL' Office 8, Queen's Road Central.  
Price ... 50 Cents.

## SIR ROBERT HART'S MEMORANDUM.

A Series of Articles on Sir Robert Hart's Services for the Improvement of China.  
Reprinted from the China Mail. To be had in pamphlet form at this Office, 8, Queen's Road Central.  
Price 50 Cents.

One of the Best Sketches of Formosa Life yet written.  
Price ... 50 Cents.  
China Mail Office, 6 Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

## CHINESE IN AUSTRALIA.

Statements were published in some newspapers last February that Chinese were cultivating poppies and manufacturing opium on the Cape York Peninsula. The Acting Prime Minister of Australia has received reports from the Queensland police, discrediting the assertions. Inquiries from whites and blacks show that there are no Chinese settled north of Coen. The only Chinese at Coen is a cook at Mahana Station. There are sixteen Chinese in the Coen district, but they are either storekeepers or vegetable gardeners. The police think it exceedingly unlikely that any Chinese could settle on the peninsula without being known to the officials at Coen or at Thursday Island, from which a patrol is maintained down the coast by boats.

## DEVOLUTION BILL.

## Vigorous Opposition Muzzled.

LONDON, May 8.

Mr. Birrell has introduced an Irish Bill establishing a Council of 82 elected and 24 nominated members.

The Council is to possess no legislative powers, but has a controlling power over eight departments of the administration, including the local Government department, the education department, and that of agriculture, but not including the Supreme Court or the constabulary.

In the House of Commons Mr. Long made a vigorous attack on the Government's Irish Bill.

Mr. Birrell moved the closure, which was adopted by 417 votes to 121 amid uproar.

The Bill was read a first time by 416 votes to 121.

Mr. Birrell, in introducing the Bill, said that if the proposed Council was a success he dared say it might pave the way to home rule.

On the contrary its failure would prove an obstacle to it.

Mr. Balfour said this was the most preposterous attempt at local government for Ireland ever instituted.

Mr. Rodmond reserved judgment until he had elicited Irish public opinion.

The Bill was not Home Rule, which the Irish still demanded.

LONDON, May 9.

The opinion of the Lobby is divided as to the merits of Mr. Birrell's devolution bill.

The prevailing view of the Nationalists is that the measure is a timid and uncertain one, while the Unionists bitterly oppose the Bill.

It is impossible to predict the fate of the Bill before the vote of the National Convention in Dublin at Whitehall.

LONDON, May 9.

The opinion of the Lobby is divided as to the merits of Mr. Birrell's devolution bill.

The prevailing view of the Nationalists is that the measure is a timid and uncertain one, while the Unionists bitterly oppose the Bill.

It is impossible to predict the fate of the Bill before the vote of the National Convention in Dublin at Whitehall.

LONDON, May 9.

The opinion of the Lobby is divided as to the merits of Mr. Birrell's devolution bill.

The prevailing view of the Nationalists is that the measure is a timid and uncertain one, while the Unionists bitterly oppose the Bill.

It is impossible to predict the fate of the Bill before the vote of the National Convention in Dublin at Whitehall.

LONDON, May 9.

The opinion of the Lobby is divided as to the merits of Mr. Birrell's devolution bill.

The prevailing view of the Nationalists is that the measure is a timid and uncertain one, while the Unionists bitterly oppose the Bill.

It is impossible to predict the fate of the Bill before the vote of the National Convention in Dublin at Whitehall.

LONDON, May 9.

The opinion of the Lobby is divided as to the merits of Mr. Birrell's devolution bill.

The prevailing view of the Nationalists is that the measure is a timid and uncertain one, while the Unionists bitterly oppose the Bill.

It is impossible to predict the fate of the Bill before the vote of the National Convention in Dublin at Whitehall.

LONDON, May 9.

The opinion of the Lobby is divided as to the merits of Mr. Birrell's devolution bill.

The prevailing view of the Nationalists is that the measure is a timid and uncertain one, while the Unionists bitterly oppose the Bill.

It is impossible to predict the fate of the Bill before the vote of the National Convention in Dublin at Whitehall.

LONDON, May 9.

The opinion of the Lobby is divided as to the merits of Mr. Birrell's devolution bill.

The prevailing view of the Nationalists is that the measure is a timid and uncertain one, while the Unionists bitterly oppose the Bill.

It is impossible to predict the fate of the Bill before the vote of the National Convention in Dublin at Whitehall.

LONDON, May 9.

The opinion of the Lobby is divided as to the merits of Mr. Birrell's devolution bill.

The prevailing view of the Nationalists is that the measure is a timid and uncertain one, while the Unionists bitterly oppose the Bill.

It is impossible to predict the fate of the Bill before the vote of the National Convention in Dublin at Whitehall.

LONDON, May 9.

The opinion of the Lobby is divided as to the merits of Mr. Birrell's devolution bill.

The prevailing view of the Nationalists is that the measure is a timid and uncertain one, while the Unionists bitterly oppose the Bill.

It is impossible to predict the fate of the Bill before the vote of the National Convention in Dublin at Whitehall.

LONDON, May 9.

The opinion of the Lobby is divided as to the merits of Mr. Birrell's devolution bill.

The prevailing view of the Nationalists is that the measure is a timid and uncertain one, while the Unionists bitterly oppose the Bill.

It is impossible to predict the fate of the Bill before the vote of the National Convention in Dublin at Whitehall.

LONDON, May 9.

The opinion of the Lobby is divided as to the merits of Mr. Birrell's devolution bill.

The prevailing view of the Nationalists is that the measure is a timid and uncertain one, while the Unionists bitterly oppose the Bill.

It is impossible to predict the fate of the Bill before the vote of the National Convention in Dublin at Whitehall.

LONDON, May 9.

The opinion of the Lobby is divided as to the merits of Mr. Birrell's devolution bill.

The prevailing view of the Nationalists is that the measure is a timid and uncertain one, while the Unionists bitterly oppose the Bill.

It is impossible to predict the fate of the Bill before the vote of the National Convention in Dublin at Whitehall.

LONDON, May 9.

The opinion of the Lobby is divided as to the merits of Mr. Birrell's devolution bill.

The prevailing view of the Nationalists is that the measure is a timid and uncertain one, while the Unionists bitterly oppose the Bill.

It is impossible to predict the fate of the Bill before the vote of the National Convention in Dublin at Whitehall.

LONDON, May 9.

The opinion of the Lobby is divided as to the merits of Mr. Birrell's devolution bill.

The prevailing view of the Nationalists is that the measure is a timid and uncertain one, while the Unionists bitterly oppose the Bill.

It is impossible to predict the fate of the Bill before the vote of the National Convention in Dublin at Whitehall.

LONDON, May 9.

The opinion of the Lobby is divided as to the merits of Mr. Birrell's devolution bill.

The prevailing view of the Nationalists is that the measure is a timid and uncertain one, while the Unionists bitterly oppose the Bill.

It is impossible to predict the fate of the Bill before the vote of the National Convention in Dublin at Whitehall.

LONDON, May 9.

The opinion of the Lobby is divided as to the merits of Mr. Birrell's devolution bill.

The prevailing view of the Nationalists is that the measure is a timid and uncertain one, while the Unionists bitterly oppose the Bill.

It is impossible to predict the fate of the Bill before the vote of the National Convention in Dublin at Whitehall.

LONDON, May 9.

The opinion of the Lobby is divided as to the merits of Mr. Birrell's devolution bill.

## HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Thursday, May 16th, 1907.  
At 100 cents per Dollar Mexican.

## Butcher Meat.

Beef at retail and prime cut—Moi Lung Pa ... lb 20	
.. Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk ... .. 20	
.. Roast—Shiu ... .. 20	
.. Breast—Ngau Lam ... .. 15	
.. Soup—Tong Yuk ... .. 15	
.. Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa ... .. 20	
.. .. Canton Ngau Lau Siau ... .. 30	
.. Sausages—Ngau Chung ... .. 25	
.. Ballock's Brains—.. Slow ... per set 10	
.. Tongue fresh—Ngau Li ... each 50	
.. .. corned—Ham Ngau Li ... .. 55	
.. Head—Ngau Tau ... .. 60	
.. Heart—Ngau Sum ... .. 12	
.. Flap, Salt—Ngau Kin ... .. 20	
.. Feet—Ngau Kerk ... .. 7	
.. Kidneys—Ngau Yiu ... .. 10	
.. Tail—Ngau Mei ... .. 17	
.. Liver—Ngau Con ... .. 12	
.. Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To ... .. 10	
.. Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau-chai-lau-lau, set \$1.00	
.. Mutton Chop—Young Pal Kwat ... .. 24	
.. Leg—Young Pal ... .. 24	
.. Shoulder—Young Shan ... .. 24	
.. Pigs' Chittlings—Chi chong ... .. 24	
.. Brains—Chi Kerk ... .. 2	
.. Feet—Chi Kerk ... .. 12	
.. Fry—Chi Chik ... .. 12	
.. Head—Chi Tai ... .. 12	
.. Heart—Chi Sam ... .. 8	
.. Kidneys—Chi Yiu ... .. 8	
.. Liver—Chi Con ... .. 12	
.. Pork Chop—Chi Pal Kwat ... .. 21	
.. Corned—Ham Chai Yuk ... .. 22	
.. Leg—Chai Pal ... .. 22	
.. Fat or Lard—Chai Yau ... .. 16	
.. Sheep's Head and Feet—Young Tau Kerk set 60	
.. Heart—Young Sum ... .. 8	
.. Kidneys—Young Yiu ... .. 10	
.. Liver—Young Con ... .. 12	
.. Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chai Chai ... .. 16	
.. Suck, Boar—Sang Ngau Yuk ... .. 24	
.. Mutton—Sang Young Yau ... .. 24	
.. Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk ... .. 20	
.. Sausages—Ngau Chai Chong ... .. 20	

## Poultry.

Chicken, —Kai Chai ... ..	cts.	
Capons, Large, Small—Sin Kai ... ..	lb	28
Ducks—Hu ... ..	...	30
Doves,—Pan Kau ... ..	...	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan ... ..	each	15
Fowls, Canton—Kai ... ..	per dozen	20
Hainan, —Hoi Nam Kai ... ..	...	32
Geese,—Ngoi ... ..	...	27
Geese, Wild Sh'ui,—S'hu Yee Ngoi, pair ... ..	...	18
Musk Deer,—Wong Kau ... ..	each	...
Hare, Shanghai,—Ta Chai ... ..	...	...
Partridge,—Che Kau ... ..	...	...
Phasant,—Shan Kai ... ..	pair	...
Pigeons, Canton,—Pak Kap ... ..	...	30
" "		



